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Law Is Sought To Block Hired Strikebreaker

First La Follette report says men sent to break strikes often try to prolong them.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Federal legislation to ban the business of supplying strikebreakers was urged by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee today in the first of six formal reports.

"The focal point of remedial action should be the market for strike services," the Committee declared. "Federal jurisdiction over industrial relations in or affecting interstate commerce is now clearly established.

"The Committee recommends legislation to forbid the employer to engage agencies or individuals who will engage in the customary practices that have made the strike-breaking business notorious.

"The employer is the key to the strike-breaking problem. His responsibility for the person he pays to take his part in an industrial dispute cannot be denied or evaded."

Present Law Inadequate

The La Follette Committee reported that the Federal law against interstate transportation of persons engaged in strike breaking has proved inadequate because private detective agencies and similar units have set up units in each important industrial state. The individual states in some instances have established close regulation of private detective agencies or employers' associations, but this would not meet the problem from the Federal standpoint, the report states. It would require too big an administrative agency.

The Committeee listed 108 plants at which strikebreakers, strike-guards or word-of-mouth propagandists were used during, or in anticipation of strikes. Two employers' associations, Associated Industries, Cleveland, Ohio, and the National Metal Trade Association, Chicago and New York, were named in the list of agencies that "furnished or offered to furnish strike services, either strike-breakers, strike-guards or 'missionaries' in connection with labor disputes."

The Committee says its hearings show "that a large group of persons exist that are available for strike work in all the industrial sections of the country. In the business of strike-breaking these men are known as 'finks.' Some of the men that compose this group make strike-breaking their life work, moving from strike to strike, from San Francisco to New York and from Chicago to New Orleans. A third of the men listed have criminal or arrest records. Many of these men are members of a strike-breaking fraternity, recruited by detective and industrial service agencies for the anti-labor employer."

Big Sums Are Paid

It continues:

"Large sums of money are paid for strike-breaking services. For example in the course of the Remington Rand strike in the summer of 1936 the company paid out approximately $145,000 to a number of detective agencies and strike-lieutenants, strikebreakers, strike-guards, missionaries and spies."

"The strikebreaking business is lucrative because there is little or no overhead," the report continues, "and all incidental expenses for the hiring, feeding, transporting and housing of strike-guards and strike-breakers are borne by the employer and not by the agency. Some agencies make a profit equivalent to 25 per cent of their total cost."

The Committee continues:

"The report shows that industrial detective agencies engaged in strike-breaking work and the men they recruit both have a pecuniary motive to prolong and embitter the strikes that they are hired to break.

Try to Make Strike Last

"They try to make the strike last as long as possible and to maintain a tense situation so that more guards or strikebreakers will be required."

In its report the Committee supports this contention with considerable evidence collected at its hearings. The report describes the technique of strikebreaking and the employment of "missionaries" to demoralize the striking workers, through their homes and social life.

Describing violence by strike-breakers, the report says:

"In at least three instances examined by the Committee the work of the slugging crews seems to have been part of a deliberate design to break the strike by sheer brutality. Such an instance is offered by the story of the West Point case. An even more flagrant example is provided by the strike at the General Material Company occurring in St. Louis in June, 1932."

The Committee insists that employers who hire strikebreakers must be aware by now of their reputation and the effects of their introduction.

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Stiff Legislative Battle Faces Budget Proposals

Saltonstall's plans for $20,000,000 additional revenue in two-year budget totaling $190,000,000 stagger Legislature—Increased income and gasoline taxes included in huge program Governor submits.

Debate on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposed biennial budget for Massachusetts, which reaches a record total of $190,711,269, began quickly today, with both praise and criticism presaging a bitter battle in the Legislature.

From Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston came commendation for the Governor's "courageous, statesmanlike" attempt to reach a balanced budget, while from the Taxpayers Federation came demands for economies in State Departments instead of added taxes.

Legislators, while apparently divided along party lines regarding the Republican Executive's financial proposals, appeared stunned by his blunt recommendations for more than $20,000,000 in additional State revenue.

Brought Denial

In labor circles, Kenneth I. Taylor, of the State Labor Federation, asked whether the budget was merely a smoke screen for a later attempt to impose a general sales tax. His comment brought a prompt denial from the Governor that he had anything of that sort "in mind."

"The Governor's budget message is a courageous, statesmanlike approach to the tax problem which confronts the State of Massachusetts," declared Mayor Tobin. "Some may refer to the proposals as drastic. However, when it is considered that despite these added taxes, the communities are faced with the largest State tax in history, they do not appear so drastic.

"The State tax a year ago amounted to $1.23 in Boston's tax rate. With the additional revenue recommended by the Governor, the State deficit will still amount to $20,700,000. This with the $9,000,000 unraised deficit of last year, will amount to a total of $29,000,000, which must be raised by the local communities in this levy, or a $4.60 tax in Boston, as compared with the $1.23 tax last year. Other communities will be correspondingly affected.

Calls for Adoption

"With these facts before him, it is incumbent upon the Legislature either to adopt the proposals of His Excellency or to produce some other constructive measures that will accomplish the same purpose. Financial collapse may be the lot of many communities unless something is done to relieve them."

Norman MacDonald, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Court Voids Jersey City Ban On Public C. I. O. Meetings

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Mayor Frank Hague lost in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals today his fight to keep the C. I. O. from holding public meetings in Jersey City, N. J.

The Court, in a two to one decision, affirmed the decree of Federal Judge William Clark preventing the City from interfering with C. I. O. meetings or speakers.

The decision made certain modifications in Judge Clark's decree which did not affect the general object of the injunction.

The modifications included:

1. Holding unconstitutional the Jersey City ordinance regulating public meetings. (Judge Clark had not decided whether the ordinance was valid.)

2. Holding unconstitutional an ordinance prohibiting the distribution of circulars. (Judge Clark also had not ruled on the validity of this local law.)

3. Striking out of Judge Clark's decree a clause that police could not halt C. I. O. meetings unless all similar public meetings were banned.

Court Upholds Injunction

The opinion was written by Judge John Biggs of Delaware, and concurred in by Judge Albert B. Maris. Judge J. Warren Davis dissented in part from the conclusions of the majority opinion.

The majority opinion stated that even if the ordinance regulating meetings were constitutional, Jersey City authorities acted in a discriminatory and unconstitutional manner.

The dissenting opinion did not concur in declaring unconstitutional the ordinance relating to public meetings and also did not agree that the Jersey City authorities acted in a discriminatory and unconstitutional manner.

Charles Hershenstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel for Jersey City, said he would come to Philadelphia later today and ask the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals for a stay from its decision, preliminary to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

One Clause Stricken Out

The Court, upholding the injunction by Judge William Clark, then a member of the District Court and now of the Circuit Court of Appeals, said:

"In our opinion, however, paragraph four of the decree (by Judge Clark) requires modification in that it enjoins the appellants (Jersey City officials) from enforcing their deliberate policy of forbidding the appellees (C. I. O.) or their sympathizers to hold meetings upon the public streets or places of Jersey City other than parks, 'unless and until' the appellants, acting in their official capacities, adopt and enforce a deliberate policy of forbidding meetings of any kind upon the streets or public places of Jersey City, other than parks."

Today's decision directed that this latter clause be stricken from Judge Clark's injunction.

Mayor Hague's fight with the C. I. O. started a year ago last month when police broke up rallies the union called to organize workers. Speakers were deported from the city.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Intimate Message from Washington

Senate Is Told Time Has Come to Count the Cost of Red-Ink Financing Right to Its Face—and It Listens

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

For sheer excellence of delivery Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado made one of the best speeches in the Senate this week on relief that this reporter has heard in a long time. Senator Adams is a stocky little lawyer from Pueblo, Colo., and runs a bank as a divertissement. He is a graduate of Phillips-Andover Academy and Yale, and presumably was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

Possibly his sympathy for the dispossessed masses isn't as intense as that of Senator William E. Borah, say, who is fighting for the larger relief appropriation, but that Senator Adams makes a ratting good speech nobody can deny. He spoke from the heart, which is the first consideration, and he had a mass of figures and the ability to control them, and he ran circles around Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who presented the Administration's argument. Mr. Roosevelt is not fortunate in having as spokesman in this vital battle a man whose name is immediately linked with the defense of patronage and the attack on civil service; and he is even less fortunate in having as opponent Senator Adams, one of the most vocal and persuasive figures in Congress when it comes to fiscal affairs.

The keynote of the Adams speech was that "the time has come to count the cost." The public demands reassurance he said that red-ink financing has a limit. We must think, said Senator Adams referring to relief workers, "not only of the 3,000,000 but of the 130,000,000."

It was not an easy speech to make, and it took courage to make it. Senator Adams spoke as a Conservative and rarely has the Conservative side been better presented. Senator Neely tried to pin him down to the admission that the public credit would not be endangered if the additional sum of $150,000,000 were spent. Senator Adams made the obvious retort that it wasn't a question of just $150,000,000, but of whether Congress was going to be wasteful of public funds.

Effect on "hinking of People

"The serious matter is the effect which the heedless appropriation of an excess amount is going to have upon the thinking of the American people," he said.

Of course the mere fact that economy is being debated at all in Congress marks something of a revolution. Reporters in the gallery rub their eyes over it. Just what the Senate will do ultimately is anybody's guess, and at the moment it looks close, but at least the House has actually trimmed a Roosevelt appropriation, and two committees of the Senate have indorsed the reduction—with qualifications. What has led to this situation? Well, for one thing, the annual deficit each year of Mr. Roosevelt's term in the White House, with one exception, has been from one third to one half the total Treasury expenditure. Mr. Roosevelt's own conviction in the efficacy of spending for relief and recovery is just as strong as ever. But the developments on the Hill indicate that Congress is losing its nerve. That is something of a portent.

This matter of deficit financing is, of course, one of the most bitterly disputed in the Nation today. It is fair to say that, with the possible exception of Marriner Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, nearly everybody agrees that sooner or later a budget ought to be balanced. There is valid ground for debate over whether this should be done on an annual basis, however, or on a cycle basis. Here are the views of an impartial foreign commentator on the matter, the London Economist:

Danger of Sudden Economies

"It is difficult to have patience with those of Mr. Roosevelt's opponents who think of balancing the budget solely in terms of cutting expenditures almost in half—which would certainly cause social misery and probably economic calamity as well. If the American budget is to be balanced, it can be done only by facing the necessity to which the whole body of American politicians (with a few notable exceptions, such as Senator La Follette) has hitherto turned a blind eye—namely, the necessity for higher taxation on the middle incomes."

Having gone so far, the London journal makes the following important qualification. "It is possible to have some theoretical sympathy for the doctrine of an eight-year, instead of a twelve-month budget, but still to find no resemblance to the theory in a budget which by July, 1940, will not have been balanced for 10 years, a decade during which the revenue has been less on the average than 60 per cent of the expenses."

In fact, that is substantially what Senator Adams told the Senate. The point has come now, he said, for some sign from Congress that it intends to taper off red-ink financing—"the time has come to count the cost."

If the layman is permitted to enter this controversial field with a few commonplace summations, the facts seem to be that a major test is going on between Democratic leadership in Congress and the President; that Congressmen are showing an unprecedented and highly gratifying concern, for almost the first time, over public opposition to continued deficits; but that alas, it is a long way yet from facing the ultimate necessity of paying its bills by higher taxes.

Few people really believe that Federal expenditures will ever again come down to the modest levels of say, the Coolidge regime. Cuts of $150,000,000 in relief will not even begin to achieve this result. Congress is still hesitating to send the bill for the new style luxury to the man who must eventually pay it—the taxpayer. And until the taxpayer really sees this bill he is not likely to make a convinced, determined fight for economy.

Richard L. Strout

The Navy Looks to Its Defenses

Wide World

Naval Experts

Naval leaders presented the Navy's program at hearings before the House Naval Affairs Committee. Left to right: Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Commandant of the 12th Naval District at San Francisco; Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations; Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee; and Rear Admiral A. B. Cook, Chief of Naval Aeronautics.

Defensive Aims Stressed by Navy In Guam Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A careful distinction between development of "defensive" air and submarine base facilities at Guam on the one hand and potentially "offensive" advance naval base facilities was drawn before the House Naval Affairs Committee today in its deliberations on the proposal to expend $5,000,000 as the first step in preparing the tiny Pacific Island for national defense uses.

Naval opinion, expressed successively by two top-ranking spokesmen, maintained that the type of facilities developed at Guam make all the difference.

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chairman of the Board which recently recommended 41 different developments to increase the mobility and efficiency of American naval forces, informed the Committee that with development of only air and submarine facilities at Guam "the United

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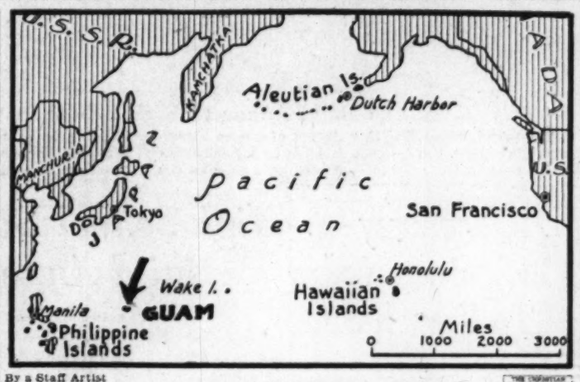


By a Staff Artist

The Key to the Pacific Ocean

Map shows the strategic importance of Guam to the United States' defense program in the Pacific.

U. S. Becomes Open Competitor Of World in Travel Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A permanent governmental travel bureau to be managed jointly by public and private agencies, was approved in principle by the travel industry at a conference with Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, yesterday.

A bill before Congress to extend activities of the United States Tourist Bureau in the National Park Service on a permanent basis, was the immediate topic of discussion.

The bill empowers the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service "to encourage, promote and develop travel within the United States, its territories and possessions."

In his address to the group, Mr. Ickes explained that the economic objective of the new Bureau is to get foreigners as well as residents to do more traveling in this country. A disproportionately large amount of money is being spent in European travel, he held.

Mr. Ickes especially urged reciprocity travel between the United States and Latin America, a proposal that received support from Richard C. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Charles B. Hosmer, Fiscal Officer of the State Department.

Failure of the bill at the last session was attributed by Glenwood J. Sherrard, of Boston, Secretary of the American Hotel Association, to a failure of agreement between various developments to be represented on it.

Chief aim in establishing the new Bureau is to give prospective travelers from other nations a central place where they may write for information. Other nations have been offering such services to Americans for many years.

The Bureau does not sell tickets nor book passages, but merely acts as a clearing house for state tourist bureaus, chambers of commerce, conservation groups, railroad companies, steamship lines, hotels and other groups connected with the travel industry.

At present, the Government Tourist Bureau has offices in the Interior Department here and on Broadway in New York.

Hines Loses Plea to End Trial

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—James J. Hines, long powerful Tammany district leader, lost his effort to avoid trial on lottery conspiracy charges today when General Sessions Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., overruled a defense attack on the indictment.

Counsel for Mr. Hines contended the conspiracy count, on which 12 other points in the indictment were based, was outlawed by the statute of limitations.

His lawyer, Lloyd Paul Stryker, argued that the statutory limit of two years had elapsed from the time of the last overt act alleged in the conspiracy count until the indictment was returned.

Had Judge Nott upheld his contention, the entire indictment would have collapsed.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey immediately began outlining the State's case against the political leader, accused of selling his influence to the operators of the late Dutch Schultz $20,000,000-a-year Harlem policy racket.

College Comfort On Cold Mornings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—One thing you can learn in college is how to arise in comfort on cold mornings.

Confronted with the problems not solved by the pedagogues, gadget-minded Richard C. Carter, University of Richmond sophomore, rigged up an apparatus which not only shuts the window, but also turns off the alarm clock. His home is at Northfork, W. Va.

On a shelf above his window ledge in Thomas Hall is an alarm clock. On the ledge is a wire trigger upon which a brick is placed. One end of a string is tied to the trigger, the other end to the key which winds the alarm. The brick it attached to the window latch by a stout cord.

Comes the dawn. The alarm rings, causing the key to turn. The spinning key winds up the string which springs the trigger upsetting the brick which falls floorward. The weight of the brick slams shut the window.

Youth Scores 'Perfect' On Army Alpha Test but—

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Marvin Bassett, St. Thomas College senior, took the Army Alpha intelligence rating test at the National Youth Administration offices here under strong protest.

They clocked him at 55 seconds for the puzzler—and his score was perfect. Mr. Basset finally got in a word of explanation. He has been employed to correct that test for four years.

Barcelona Falls; Insurgents Bring In Food Supplies

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Jan. 26 (AP)—Insurgent headquarters announced that their forces started marching into the wide streets and palm-lined boulevards of Barcelona at noon today.

Moroccan and Navarrese troops entered the gates after completing an encircling movement around the former Spanish Government Capital.

The last obstacles, the peaks of Tibidabo and Montjuich overlooking the city, were captured shortly before noon.

Insurgent headquarters enlarged upon the elaborate arrangements which they said had been made for importing and distributing large quantities of food which they said had been accumulated for the people of Barcelona. Truckloads of provisions actually followed the army of occupation to bring relief to people who had been subjected to months of privation inflicted by the Insurgent air and sea blockade.

A grimmer aspect of the occupation is expected to be the roundup of political suspects. Special tribunals have been prepared to deal with these.

In the last few days, since Insurgent troops reached the outskirts on Jan. 24, the city's supply lines were reported to have failed completely, leaving a half starved population.

A great part of the city's inhabitants appeared to have remained stoically to await the arrival of the conquerors.

Loyalist Ministries in North

Meanwhile, ministries of the Republican Government had fled to northern Gerona Province, near the French Border.

Dispatches from Perpignan state French border officers said today that Premier Dr. Juan Negrin of Spain had arrived at La Junquera Spanish Customs Post just across the French frontier.

Apparently the Premier was touring the frontier region seeking locations for the Ministries which evacuated Barcelona. These were being moved into northern Gerona Prov-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Educators Urge Bible Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A call to revive religious teaching was voiced by educational leaders at the recent Annual Conference of Educational Associations here.

Unless this generation takes a definite stand in regard to the inclusion of religious study in connection with education, a period of moral and spiritual bankruptcy lies ahead, Sir Charles Grant Robertson, late Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Birmingham University, and Dr. Scott Lidgett, Vice-President of the Institute of Christian Education, both declared.

This generation, Sir Charles said, is living on Christian capital which was piled up for it by its forefathers. It is ignorant of how that capital was made, and oblivious of the fact that it may finally be exhausted.

He complained that, from the 1870's to the years immediately preceding the World War, controversies between the churches disturbed the basis of religious thought, and the laity in consequence were at such pains to disassociate themselves from anything to do with church matters that education became divorced from religion, and young people grew up knowing nothing of the Bible, and less than nothing of theology.

In tens of thousands of homes today, Sir Charles said, no Bible exists. In its place is found a fashionable regard for the natural sciences which "dispose of religion, keep pace with progress, and are free from any embarrassing code of moral conduct."

No university should be without a faculty of theology, as was the case in six British universities today, Sir Charles said.

Dr. Lidgett pointed out that one of the main barriers to immediate progress in religious teaching lies in the fact that teachers of the present generation are themselves woefully ignorant both of the Bible and of how to impart knowledge about it.

There are, however, he said, very evident signs that British local education authorities are feeling increased interest in theological matters. Moreover, many teachers appear willing to receive guidance. Great Britain in his opinion owes its democracy to a faith in the essential truths of the Christian religion. At this moment, he said, it is necessary for British people to hold a faith that transcends the obsessions of present-day Europe.

Italy Told 'No Spoils In Spain'

France and Britain join in stand — Paris also issues a warning on colonial grab.

With a warning to Italy to avoid encroachment upon the French colonial empire, France today also declared that it and Britain had agreed upon the "necessary steps" in case Fascist forces failed to leave Spain following an Insurgent victory. The declarations came from Foreign Minister Bonnet and Premier Daladier: Page 4.

But in Rome the cries of "Tunisia!" which have complicated Italo-French relations, were raised again as Premier Mussolini delivered an address from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia, complimenting the Insurgent capture of Barcelona.

Meanwhile Insurgent headquarters said their troops were marching through the boulevards of Barcelona. The Loyalist forces continued their efforts to set up provisional headquarters in the restricted areas in Catalonia still under their control: Page 1.

France rushed Mobile Guard reenforcements to the border to deal with the expected influx of refugees. It also advanced the date for a new class of army conscripts as an answer to Rome's previous mobilization of 60,000 reserves: Page 2.

London, surveying the entire scene, finds the center of diplomatic gravity shifting from the Balkans to the Mediterranean, with England taking even further defense measures: Page 1.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—The center of politico-diplomatic gravity is regarded in official circles here as having shifted from the Balkans and the southeast of Europe to Spain and the Mediterranean.

A number of factors contribute to this new and acute phase in the present situation, which is admitted in Government quarters both in London and in Paris to be deeply disquieting. The action of France in calling up a new class of 80,000 conscripts six months ahead of schedule is regarded as a response to a similar move by Italy. Moreover, the steps toward military and naval preparedness which, it is possible to state authoritatively, have been taken by Britain, have tended to recreate an atmosphere somewhat recalling the strain of the days preceding the crisis of last September.

Whispering Campaign

Enough of these disquieting factors are unconfirmed to make very apparent the possibility that they constitute a sort of whispering campaign intended to ascertain the "resistance capacity" of Britain and France. Such procedure, however, is potentially dangerous with the popular feeling growing in Britain that limits to concessions on the part of democracies have been reached.

In this connection much significance is attached here to the placatory mission to Warsaw of Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Reich's Foreign Minister, following, as it has, the sudden calling off of Germany's drive against the Polish Jews as well as the arrangements for an early German trade mission to Moscow.

In France special importance is attached to this Russo-German contact and some political circles view it as more designed to the embarrassment of France than as a search for basic Russo-German rapprochement.

Other Factors Cited

These events, reinforced as they have been by Italy's action in calling up 60,000 men of the class of 1901 to the colors and by the renewal of the Italian newspaper campaign against France, have further shaken Europe's confidence, as indicated in the sharp decline on the Stock Exchange here.

This uncertainty is increased by the partial credence given here to the as yet unconfirmed reports of concentration of German troops on the railway to Trieste, the port of embarkation for Northern Africa, also the presence of German military technicians in Italian Libya, and of further German arms shipments near French border in Northwest Spain.

Whether or not all these factors point to a movement on the part of the Berlin-Rome Axis toward a détente with Poland and Russia preliminary to new adventures elsewhere may be disputed. Nevertheless, the belief that such a move-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

In the Boston Section:

Community Fund hits $1,500,000.

Plan to chart harbor reefs announced.

Boston has second coldest day of year.

Witness charges bribe sought in New Bedford.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Insurgents Occupy Barcelona; Food Trucks Follow Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

lnce and some had opened offices in the towns of Gerona and Figueras. Others were expected to come to La Junquera.

As the Insurgents closed in on Barcelona, Catalonian militiamen stuck to their posts in the city blocking the entry of the Insurgents, at least for the moment.

Despite the continuous bombardment of the city and the encircling movement which already had all highways under fire, the defenders announced in a broadcast that the 2,000,000 inhabitants would resist to the last.

Reply to Leaflets

This was their reply to the move of Insurgent airplanes, which interrupted their bombing of the City to drop bales of leaflets calling upon the City to surrender. However, so strong a hold had the invaders obtained over the City that the expected resistance apparently was not able to materialize.

Since mid-afternoon yesterday the last road of escape, the coastal road to the Northeast, had been under shell fire, and large numbers of aged men, women, and children trying to use that exit were turned back.

Bomb and shell-shattered buildings in the port section were in flames. Fires had broken out in the workers' sections in the old quarter of the City toward the crowded new City section where most of the refugees were housed.

More than 500 persons had been killed by aerial and artillery bombardments in the past three days.

The only means of communication between Barcelona and the outside world was radio.

Throughout the afternoon a stream of automobiles, trucks, covered gypsy wagons, and even garbage trucks rolled through the northeast gate, braving the Insurgent barrage on the coast road.

Insurgent infantrymen already in the suburbs and at the northwestern gates of Barcelona were reported to have rested on their arms until Barcelona was completely cut off so that simultaneous entry might be made from the North, West, and South.

Gen. Juan Yague's Moroccan Legionnaires were in the southern outskirts of the city proper.

On the North and Northwest General Solchaga's Navarrese arrived at the gates and the Italian Littorio Division moved eastward by forced marches to complete an arc of steel on Barcelona's inland side.

The Insurgents at Barcelona were estimated at nearly 200,000. About 100,000 to the Northwest were making a less spectacular but important drive toward the French Frontier and the Government's new defense line.

The force to the Northwest was reported less than a mile west of Solsona, 50 miles from Barcelona, at a strategic bend of the Government's new line. Beyond that line lay the still unconquered one-fourth of Catalonia.

The Insurgents before Solsona intended to split the line before it could be stabilized and perhaps turn the Government's right flank for a decisive blow in the Catalonian campaign.

Struggle Continues

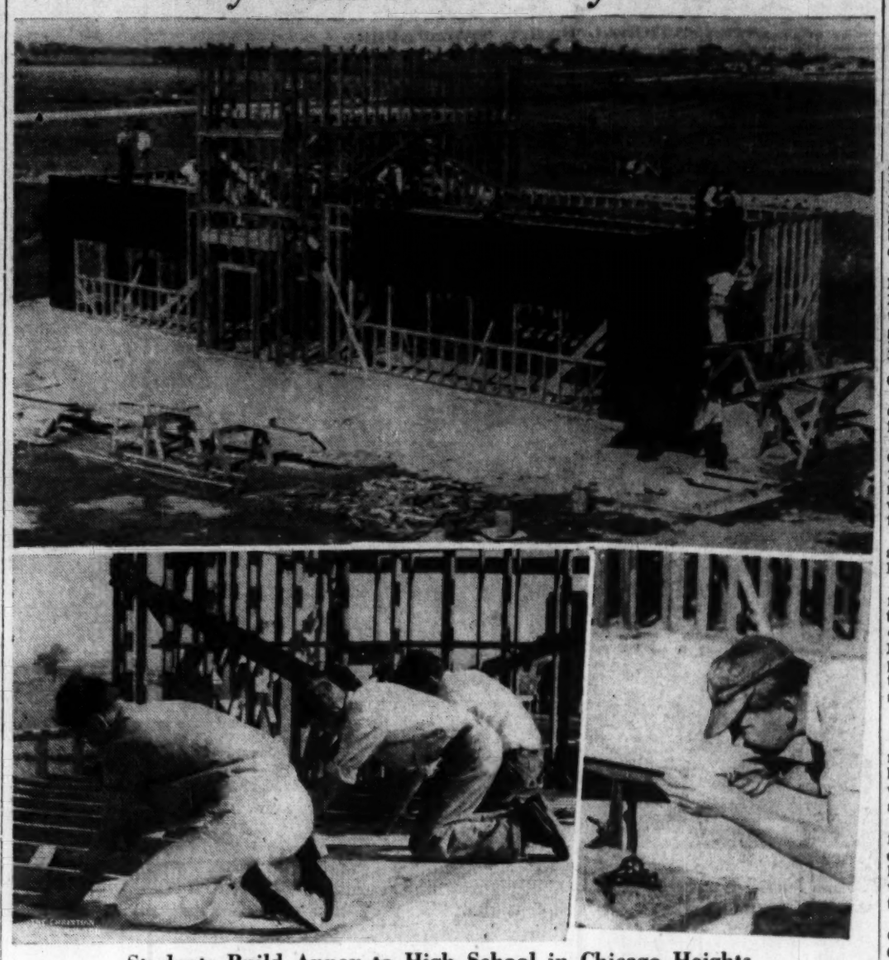
The Insurgents had hoped that capture of Barcelona, goal of a drive started Dec. 23 from a line about 80 miles west of the City, would bring the Government to terms after 2½ years of war.

But Government supporters have indicated the struggle would continue in central and southeastern Spain, even if all Catalonia came under General Franco's rule.

The Government's new line of resistance was reported to run from the coast, near Arenys de Mar about 25 miles northeast of Barcelona, to the Northwest through the hills south of Vich, a communications center, and thence to Solsona where it bent straight north to the French Border.

Almost all of the Government's some 300,000 soldiers were believed to have been moved back of this new line.

They Build While They Learn



Students Build Annex to High School in Chicago Heights

Top—Agriculture Building Annex of Bloom Township High School in Chicago Heights under construction by students. Lower left—A real day's work on the building is part of the curriculum. Lower right—Students are taught to keep tools sharp and in good condition as well as in their uses.

What Is Franco Program for Spain?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The question of how Gen. Francisco Franco intends to govern Spain has become a matter of importance in view of the fall of Barcelona.

The Franco Government formed in February of last year is inseparable from the Army and the leader himself. It is very evidently the instrument for a military dictatorship better equipped for repression than construction.

The Government consists of a Premier with dictatorial powers and 12 ministers. Of these, seven are military or naval men; there are five generals, including General Franco himself, who is Premier, and the Vice-Premier, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Minister of Justice is Count de Rodesta, a Navarre traditionalist like his family for three generations. The Vice-Premier is Gen. Count Francisco Jordana, and one may safely assume that all the military men are aristocrats as birth was formerly the only road to protion in the army.

The civilians in the Government are Falangists (Spanish Fascists) of long standing.

For three members of his Government General Franco is indebted to the generosity or carelessness of his opponents, as one escaped from Republican territory, another was permitted to leave after taking shelter in a foreign embassy, and yet another was an exchange prisiner.

Suner Next to Franco

The Ministry of Public order has now been taken by General Franco's brother-in-law, Ramon Suner, who was previously Minister of Interior and of Press and Propaganda.

Señor Suner appears to be the most important figure in the Government next to General Franco himself, with all police work and a very strict censorship under his control.

Ministers of War (Gen. Luis Orgaz), Navy (Vice Admiral Joaquin Cervera) and Air (Gen. Alfredo Kindelan) are all generally admitted to be figureheads heavily loaded with foreign "advisers" in their ministries.

The Minister of Agriculture is Ramundo Fernandez Cuesta, a well known Falangist. Falangists have a program for the regeneration of agriculture which is not entirely in the interests of the great landowners who kept large areas quite uncultivated. If they get to the point of applying this program, a conflict may result as any method of improving conditions of the peasants in Spain will involve sacrifices on the part of the nobility.

Welfare Work Omitted

There is no Minister of Social Welfare in Franco Spain although there is in Republican Spain. This function presumably is left to the Church although many complaints have been heard from religious orders that they are heavily taxed, that contributions have fallen off, and that they are now hampered by state regulations.

There is the Minister of Labor, Gonzalez Bueno, who has tried to organize and make compulsory a kind of official trade union unable to strike or give trouble.

There is the Minister of Culture and Public Education, Marin Francisco Roderiguez, who recently formed a board for the protection of art treasures similar to that which has been functioning in Republican Spain since the summer of 1936. That in Republican Spain, chiefly occupied with safeguarding works of art from bombing, was violently blamed by Franco partisans for "stealing" privately-owned works such as those of the Duke of Alba which were moved from his Madrid Palace to Valencia.

However, the Franco board also makes free use of its powers to "requisition" works of art in cases where owners are absent or negligent and take them into temporary charge of state. Beyond this there is little for it to do but restore churches that have been damaged by warfare.

Prevalence of Generals

The surprising fact, however, is not that there are so many generals in the Franco Government but that there is anybody else. According to "Burgos Justice," a book by a Burgos magistrate, Antonio Ruiz Vilaplana, in an early discussion between Gen. Emilo Mola and other officers on the form that Government should take, the suggestion that some civilians ought to be included was stoutly opposed.

Before the civil war the Spanish Army was, for its size, ridiculously overloaded with generals, several embryonic dictators among them. Had it not been for the elimination from the scene of Gen. José Sanjurjo and General Mola—who both were killed in aviation accidents—they would both undoubtedly have calimed places in the Government.

As it is Gen. Queipo de Llano, who is in charge of Andalusia, is likely to prove difficult to deal with. His radiocasts, which anyone who heard them can testify were both coarse and ambitious, were also very indiscreet. He roundly abused the Italians as cowards at Guadalajara. His radiocasting was subsequently stopped.

Policy of Revenge

The internal policy of the Junta and the Franco Government as recorded in their press and in numerous books on the administration of their territory, of which the best known is "Burgos Justice," seems to be relentness liquidation of all opponents or even possible opponents, which makes wearying and discouraging reading. The full details given, names, places, and dates, however, cannot admit of doubt.

Efforts are being made to wipe out regionalism; it is forbidden to use the Basque of Catalan languages and some of the most severe repression has been in the Basque country and Galicia, both regions which aspired to autonomy.

Against this the Republic can show countless new schools, social services, and agrarian reform. It encouraged autonomy and Catalonia and the Basque country enjoyed full autonomy until the latter fell to General Franco

Still Time to Aid Spain, Embassy Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 26

The Spanish Embassy said in a statement yesterday that the "Spanish people will not surrender, just as they have not surrendered before when there has been a foreign invasion."

The statement said that there had been an "enormous amount of publicity" designed to "stop any action that the democratic countries may take by making them believe that there is no point in modifying" neutrality legislation "because it is too late."

The American League for Peace and Democracy said 3,000,000 trade union members favored lifting the Spanish embargo.

Hitler Greets Military Chiefs

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler, as Commander-in-Chief of Germany's armed forces, addressed the high commands of the Army, Navy, and Air Force assembled in his new Chancellery today.

After his talk, the officers were the Führer's guests.

Herr Hitler's remarks were not disclosed.

Party and Army United

Relationship of the armed forces of Germany to the ruling Government Party has been the subject of considerable discussion in recent weeks.

As a part of its nation-wide mobilization of man power upon a continuous-reserve basis, Germany gave the Storm Troops of the National Socialist Party a new relationship to the Army.

Hitherto the Army had remained free from direct connection with the National Socialist Brownshirt organization. But under a decree issued this week a definite relation between the Army and the Storm Troops has been formed, the Brownshirts taking over the preparation of youth from the age of 17 until the time for regular military service and also being responsible for the fitness of the reserves after their Army training is completed.

Developments also included lowering of the status of the German Army Officers' League. Instead of remaining the independent representative of the military caste, the League becomes virtually a mere welfare organization. Officers must join a "Fighters' League" which is under direct National Socialist Party control.

Cattle Income Gains

The 1937 income of United States cattle producers was $1,217,000,000, the largest in eight years.

U. S. Embassy In Spain Moved To French Side

PERPIGNAN, France, Jan. 26 (AP)—Walter C. Thurston, American Chargé d'Affaires in Spain is setting up new headquarters for the American Embassy in this coastal city, just north of the Pyrenees and close to the Spanish border.

Mr. Thurston left the last headquarters of the Embassy at Caldetas, north of Barcelona, aboard the American criuser Omaha, which landed him last night at Marseille, France.

Two American consular officers are remaining at Barcelona for the present, apparently to carry on their customary activities under the Franco Government.

French officials today ordered every available Mobile Guard in the Pyrenees Department to reinforce posts in "the emergency zone" along France's frontier in expectation of a flood of refugees from Spain.

Jules Henry, French Ambassador to Government Spain, warned authorities that a vast migration, already begun by water, soon would begin by land.

Border officers said that Dr. Juan Negrin, Spanish Government Premier, had arrived at La Junquera, Spain, opposite the French frontier, apparently to seek locations for Ministries that had fled Barcelona.

Some of the Ministries which have moved into Northern Gerona Province have opened offices in the towns of Gerona and Figueras. Others were expected to go to La Junquera.

M. Henry, who conferred for five hours with border authorities after returning from Spain last night, returned to Catalonia with two attachés today.

At Le Perthus, on the frontier, there was a constant stream of diplomatic and consular officials of several nations crossing and recrossing between France and Spain.

The exodus by sea was well under way with small groups of refugees and Spanish Government Army deserters arriving during the night in groups of 30 and 40 aboard small fishing boats. Several hundred had arrived by dawn.

Most of them were destitute women and children. They came around the frontier at Cerbere and beached in tiny sardine fishing ports on the French Mediterranean coast.

French motor launches took police out to put the boats under guard and march the deserters to police stations. Most of them chose to return to Insurgent Spain by way of Hendaye.

The cruiser Omaha, flagship of the United States Mediterranean Squadron, reached Marseille today bringing the United States Embassy staff from the Barcelona battle zone.

The United States destroyer Badger arrived there last night with 22 Americans from Spain.

All United States citizens now have been evacuated from the Catalonian danger zone except those who elected to stay behind because of duties.

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High School Boys in Illinois Build Annex From Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill. — It might well be said that some of the boys here are literally getting their education "nailed" and "cemented" down. They are students in the building trades course at Bloom Township High School, who as part of their classwork are constructing a new school building entirely by themselves. Modern in every respect, the building when completed will contain a large shop for farm machinery, storerooms, classrooms, and offices for the Agricultural Department.

Not only is the high school gaining a much needed auxiliary building through this course, started just last year, but it is also keeping in school, a class of students who might otherwise drop out. These are boys who are planning to enter one of the building trades.

They are offered a regular building trades course which gives them both instruction and actual work in masonry, carpentry, plumbing, electrical work, steamfitting, sheet metal work, and painting. All students in the course work three hours a day. The remainder of the school day they study cultural subjects which are required for their diploma and which include history, mathematics, English, history, music, art, and similar subjects.

The entire class started with the foundation of the building and is following construction through to the finish, so that each member gets practical experience in each type of work. This includes putting on of siding, roofing, and interior finishing. The interior will be well finished and contain walls and partitions so that there is a separate room for the school egg-laying contests, and a room for farm mechanics. There will also be a room which will give the boys plumbing experience. Plans and specifications were prepared by students in the architectural drawing class.

Co-operation of the Chicago Heights Building Trades Council was secured at the start of the project and its members gave special permission for students to construct the building. The system is such that it does not encroach on the Union's apprentice rules. R. L. Ignelsi, Instructor, states that the boys are so interested in this type of school work in which tools have yielded to books that they also come to school on Saturday and insist on working on the building so that it will be finished on schedule.

Insurgents Blocking Island of Minorca, Held by Loyalists

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—Air travelers reaching France yesterday said Spanish Insurgents had established a blockade around the Island of Minorca, last of the Balearic group held by the Spanish Government in the Mediterranean.

Passengers aboard the daily plane from Algiers to Marseilles, which touched Fornells on Minorca, said several thousand inhabitants were suffering acutely from lack of food.

The inhabitants asserted Insurgent seaplanes from the Italian base of the neighboring Spanish Island of Mallorca, as well as Insurgent warships, were patrolling about Minorca.

Aircraft Plants Bid On 2,000 Army Planes

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Three aircraft manufacturers proposed Jan. 26 to build 2,000 single place pursuit planes for the Army at $20,980 to $26,000 apiece. Bids were submitted to Air Corps engineers at Wright Field.

Prices based on an order of 2,000 planes were:

Curtiss Company, $20,980 each; Bell Company, $22,275; Seversky Company, $26,000. Curtiss, in 11 proposals, submitted bids of $150,825 and $405,725 on a single ship of this type. Bell quoted $193,050 and Seversky $130,384 on a single plane.

Reich and Franco Spain Link 'Cultures' in Latest Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 26—The new cultural agreement signed between Germany and Franco Spain at Burgos Jan. 24 follows identically all such agreements made between this country and other dictator states during the past three years. In its terms, the word "culture" is interpreted as meaning anti-Bolshevism and "Bolshevism" has been conveniently expanded to mean anything not conformable to totalitarian ideas.

The new agreement in its preamble emphasizes the common desire of both parties in the interests of cultural co-operation to consolidate their mutual relations in this field through establishment of a number of institutions which include a Spanish house in Germany and a German house in Insurgent Spain.

Professors and students are to be exchanged to study institutions of the other country as first hand Summer courses are to be given at their universities. Exchanges in the realms of the theater, music, films, and radio are to be arranged. Scholarships will be granted for Spanish students studying in Germany through the Alexander von Humboldt Institute and should similar institution be established in Insurgent Spain then for German students to study there. Exchange of language teachers is especially to be encouraged.

Schools Privileged

Article 11 of this treaty promises support for schools of each country on the other's soil. Thus German schools in Spain will have the right to instruct according to the German system and the school certificate of German schools there will carry the same rights in Spain as a corresponding certificate of a school in Germany itself. Further exchange of literature and encouragement of book, art, and other exhibitions will be encuoraged.

Significant from an immediate practical viewpoint is the clause which lays down that one contracting party will do all possible to prevent the publication of translations from works of political emigrants of the other and that works which through "falsification of historical truth" are opposed to one country, its form of Government, or its leaders, will not, according to Article 16, be allowed to appear in the bookshops or public libraries of the other.

Supervisory Committee

For execution of this program a special German-Spanish cultural committee will be set up which is expected to meet at least once a year alternately in Germany and Spain to consider closer cultural contacts. This new agreement comes into force 30 days after its ratification in Berlin and carries no time limit.

Political aspect of this new cultural agreement is emphasized by the fact that it was signed at Burgos not by the Minister of Education but by the Foreign Minister of the Insurgent Government and by the German Ambassador there—that is, by political not cultural ministers.

These treaties are hailed here as evidence of the understanding and friendship from countries which have become young in the midst of a "senile world" through their acknowledgment of a new order.

Spain as Germany Sees It

This new treaty, it is claimed, also is a landmark of German-Spanish relations and an example of the confidence which Germany has in the future of the Spanish people. It is cited as evidence that all Germany wishes in Spain is to see the Spanish Nation finally freed from alien "anticultural influences" so that it can stand again as a valuable member of the European group.

Needless to say, the National Socialists deliberately from the beginning have seen only one side in the Spanish struggle—as little mention as possible has been made of Italians fighting there and nothing of the Moors supporting General Franco. To Germany, true Spain is only Franco Spain.

The new agreement, it is hoped here, will also undoubtedly help the totalitarian ideas take root in Spain.

Chronology of Spanish War

By the Associated Press

1936

July 18—Revolt of Melilla garrison in Spanish Morocco touches off war of Conservatives, Fascists, and Monarchists against Madrid's Popular Front Government.
Aug. 16—Badajoz, near Portuguese border, captured by Insurgents.
Sept. 28—Insurgents capture Toledo, ending ten-week siege of Alcazar fortress.
Nov. 6—Siege of Madrid begins; Government moves to Valencia.

1937

March 18—Government routs Italian legion at Brihuega.
June 19—Insurgents capture Bilbao.
July 7-23—Government troops capture Brunete in offensive west of Madrid, but Insurgents regain lost area.
Oct. 22—Insurgents capture Gijon, wiping out last Government resistance on Biscayan Coast.
Oct. 28—Government moves to Barcelona.
Dec. 22—Government captures Teruel in surprise offensive, drawing Insurgent strength from other fronts.

1938

Feb. 22—Insurgents retake Teruel.
April 15—Insurgents capture Vinaroz, severing Catalonia from rest of Government Spain.
July 25—Government breaks Insurgent lines in surprise Ebro River offensive.
Dec. 23—Insurgents start offensive against Catalonia.

1939

Jan. 13—Insurgents capture Tortosa.
Jan. 15—Tarragona falls as Insurgents continue relentless advance toward Barcelona.
Jan. 24—Barcelona's defenses crack; Government ministries start leaving.
Jan. 26—Insurgent command announces triumphal entry of its armies into Barcelona, greatest prize of the 2½-years-old war.

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Munich Accord Shapes Future of Baltic States

Political Trends in the Baltic
The Last of Four Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—One fairly definite conviction has emerged from a tour made by The Monitor's correspondent through the five countries, once forming a part of the Russian Empire, which now lie between Russia and Germany. That conviction is that the course of events in Eastern Europe has been more or less determined for months and years to come by the Munich settlement.

Few if any of the Eastern European statesmen any longer count upon the likelihood of British or French intervention in any Eastern European conflict. The Eastern European statesmen will devote their policy to keeping their nations out of trouble.

The redivision of territory which is now regarded as almost inevitable is expected to be worked out between Germany and the other countries of Central and Eastern Europe. If an open conflict came, it is expected that it would involve Soviet Russia and Germany, with the possible addition of Poland. If Poland joined in at all, it is believed that she would be more likely to fight with than against Germany.

The General View

I believe that is a fair summary of the consensus all through Russia's border countries. It is the view generally accepted not only by many of the statesmen in the countries concerned, but by independent observers as well.

The shift in the balance of power from the democratic to the fascist powers, in Europe, brought about by the Munich settlement has removed some of the uncertainty regarding such "danger spots" as Memel and Danzig and the Polish Corridor, in view of the immense addition to Germany's power. Speculation has been considerably narrowed down. Prospects of danger have been transferred from the all-European field to the local.

Germany already has gained part of her program in Memel and Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Further settlement to Germany's satisfaction, it is considered, cannot be avoided. It is hoped that even an open conflict over these questions would be localized.

Thus far, Germany has used with considerable astuteness the immense accretion of power and prestige in Eastern Europe which it gained from the Munich settlement. It remains to be seen whether its leaders will remain as tactful in future; their past record throws some doubt on that point. But at the moment Germany has gone some way toward persuading smaller countries in Central and Eastern Europe that it will be to their advantage to submit gracefully to Germany's political and economic suggestions.

These little countries cannot expect such complete freedom in a Europe dominated by Germany as they have in a Europe dominated by England and France. National Socialist Germany makes more "suggestions" to small neighbors, and is more prone to impose its own prejudices and convictions. But Berlin, thus far, has moved cautiously in extending its political and economic influence eastward.

Semi-Dictators

Most of the countries of Eastern Europe are under dictatorial or semi-dictatorial forms of government, so that German domination would be less acutely felt than if they had all been democratic. The only true democracy which has arisen anywhere on the soil of the former Russian Empire is Finland, which is and has been for centuries Scandinavian rather than Russian in culture, and Protestant in religion. Finland, averse to both Russia and Bolshevism, has remained on good terms with Germany even after the rise of Adolf Hitler's dictatorship.

That fact stands Finland in good stead today. The other four governments are in some degree "totalitarian" themselves, though not thereby prepared to accept Germany's "ideology" with equanimity, although it might seem at least preferable to Bolshevism.

Eastern Europe, then, is not so unhappy as some distant observers might suppose. Germany's grip, thus far, has not been very tight. The eastern countries, after their original alarm, are settling down to a period of anxious vigilance.

Alaska Legislature Studies Planning

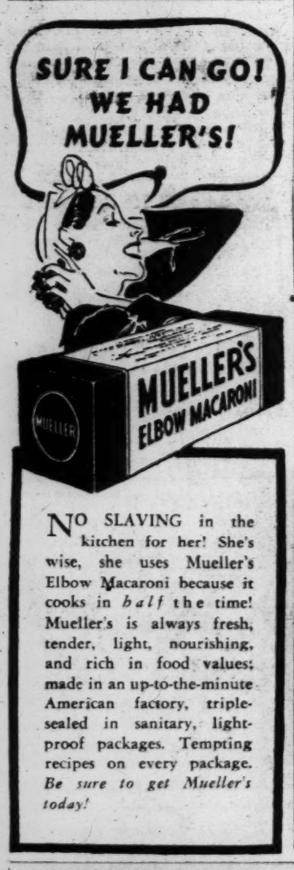
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—After a week spent on organization work, the Fourteenth Alaska Legislature has settled down to work.

Representative Howard Lyng (D) of Nome was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House, while Senator Norman R. Walker (D) of Ketchikan has been selected to preside over the Senate.

Gold tax, liquor, transportation facilities and equipment, social security, and a general planning for a systematic use of Alaska's natural resources are the major issues confronting the law makers now assembled.

This session the Legislature will have the aid of the Alaska Planning Council. A detailed tabulation of the Territory's requirements, and an intimate knowledge of the ratio between income, benefits, and disbursements are the Council's contributions to the project of consistent planning.



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London News Agency

Even in London, Wildlife Can Find a Place for Itself

But city streets cannot hold the gulls when the highway of the air invites them to spread their wings.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Seagulls, riding on the wind over the silken tassels of the pampas grass, seem to bring the salty tang of the sea with them as they lift their wings in the sunlight. Perhaps they have come in from the broad Atlantic with its tossing waves, to take a look at what the wind does with the pampas grass as it sways this way and that, and to compare its rustle and whisper with the murmur of the sea. Or maybe they've never seen the sea and just imagine that rippling pampas grass is what it looks like. These seagulls are, after all, only in St. James's Park.

North Carolina College for Negroes Asks $34,945 for Graduate Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Joint Appropriations Committee of the North Carolina Legislature has been asked to recommend an additional $34,945 during 1939-1941 for the establishment of graduate schools at the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham. Appearing in behalf of this request were Dr. James E. Shepard, President of the College, and members of the Board of Trustees.

This sum, Dr. Shepard said, would provide for six graduate departments. If law and pharmacy schools were established, he added, an additional $31,000 would be needed for the coming biennium.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a recent decision affecting Missouri, held that States which do not provide graduate courses for Negroes cannot refuse to admit them to institutions where such courses are available.

North Carolina maintains, in addition to its University and other institutions for members of the white race, three colleges and two normal schools which are operated exclusively for members of the negro race, through the use of State funds. Appropriations totaling $1,221,345 have been recommended for these institutions for Negroes during the next biennium, by the Advisory Budget Commission, as follows: North Carolina College for Negroes, at Durham, $291,710; North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, at Greensboro, $465,294; Winston-Salem Teachers College, at Winston-Salem, $256,381; State Normal for Negroes, at Elizabeth City, $228,410, and State Normal for Negroes, at Fayetteville, $207,960. The appropriations, proposed for the coming biennium, which, in some instances, may be further increased, represent allotments which are in excess of those provided at the present time.

During the past two decades, North Carolina has invested millions of dollars in these institutions of higher learning for its negro citizens, in which young men and women of that race have been trained for lives of usefulness. The physical equipment of each school has been greatly expanded, and sufficient amounts have been appropriated by the Legislature to provide adequate teaching facilities.

In his request before the Legislative Appropriations Committee for the establishment of graduate courses, already recommended by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey and other State leaders, Dr. Shepard made no mention of the Missouri case opinion. There was, really, no need for that, as North Carolina, because of its advanced steps in behalf of the education of its negro population, already has provided a physical set-up that can be adapted to progressive movements at any time.

Negro educators in this State in the past have always been men of outstanding ability, who have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the white race and through whose conservatism much has been gained in dollars and cents, as well as respect on the part of white men in authority.

Negro representatives from institutions of higher learning have protested against increases in tuition charges which, they said, undoubtedly would act as a hindrance to their people.

Virgin Islands Seek Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—When Members of Congress turn to the annual report made by Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer of the Virgin Islands they will find their Caribbean wards in a state of acute need.

The Governor minced no words in letting the Secretary of the Interior know that a prolonged and severe drought in the island of St. Croix during the year had seriously affected the economic rehabilitation of the islands, that the price of sugar fell more than 20 per cent, thus adding to their plight, and that the prolonged delay in obtaining relief allotments from Washington has revealed the great dependence of the Virgin Islands on the aid given them from this source.

Said Governor Cramer: "The sugar business and the cattle business, which are the two basic industries of that island (St. Croix), upon the former of which much of the rehabilitation program is based, were struck staggering blows by the drought at a time when sugar and cattle prices were at unprofitable levels. . . . The effects of the drought can be assessed by comparing the relative returns for the year of 298 homesteaders in the island of St. Croix who are being assisted by the Government to acquire and develop small farms. In 1937 these small farmers produced 16,117 tons of cane valued at $53,081 as compared with 6,121 tons valued at only $15,274 in 1938. Their gross return in 1938 was only 29 per cent of their 1937 income."

All of this has caused deep concern among the inhabitants who learned this week that the House of Representatives had reduced President Roosevelt's WPA request for funds.

Governor Cramer is now in Washington where he will justify before Congressional Committees his request for Federal funds for the islands.

A joint legislative committee from both islands will leave shortly to interview Congressmen and Washington officials in permitting the islands to recover all internal revenue taxes paid to the United States for articles imported into the United States from the Virgin Islands. A bill designed to accomplish this is now before Congress and it has been pointed out here that if the measure is enacted it will relieve the Federal Government from making annual appropriations for the islands and go a long way in rendering them self-supporting.

Big U. S. Rice Crop

The 1938 United States rice crop was estimated at 58,890,000 bushels, the largest ever harvested.

Of All Things . . . !

Singing Travelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAZEL GROVE, England—Women choristers from this English village are singing their way across Canada and the United States. These singers constitute the Ladybrook Ladies' Choir, which left England Jan. 13 for a six weeks' concert tour of these countries. Miss Elsie Harrop, founder and conductor, accompanied them.

With a repertoire of 60 works they hope to impress Americans and Canadians with the high standard of English village choir singing. Housewives, office workers, machinists, a shop assistant, and a packer are among the members of the choir. And when they have finished touring and singing they will find their jobs waiting for them back in England, employers say.

Knows No Boundaries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Telephones respect no boundaries, and neither do its workers. This internationalism in the communication service is seen in the recent announcing of a plan to send 15 Portuguese engineers to England to study operation methods.

But the phones which these engineers are to learn the operation of, with a view to installing them in Portugal, were manufactured by the United States, and will be sold to Portugal by Britain under the articles of a contract between the British and the Portuguese Government for £650,000 worth of automatic phones for public exchanges in Portgual.

Cotton Golf Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Ideas for synthetic golf club shafts occurred to Mr. F. E. Williamson of Dundee, Scotland, during a hickory versus steel controversy, and after 18 months work he has been granted a patent for his invention.

The new shafts are to be made from cotton, jute, or other suitable cellulose fiber, impregnated with phenol-formalde-hyde resin and reenforced with metal. Mr. Williamson claims that they combine the best features of both wooden and steel shafts, having the sweetness of hickory and the strength and durability of steel, without the disadvantages of either.

A Horse, a Horse

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP) — Lots of folks out West wear cowboy boots on special occasions even if they live in the city and have no horse.

So Mrs. Sterling Harris gave a pair of fancy boots to her husband as a Christmas present. Mr. Harris, a businessman, admired them for several days and then he could stand it no longer.

He went out and bought a horse to go with the boots.

Italians to Help Reich In This Year's Harvesting

BERLIN, Jan 26 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday that 37,000 Italian farmhands would come to Germany this year to "assist Germany in the continuation of its battle of production."

It was stated that the mass importation would serve a double purpose—"to help Germany win its fight for self-sufficiency and to increase further and deepen the understanding and friendship between the two great axis powers."

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Flying Laboratory's Equipment Speeds Study of New Guinea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Rapid transportation by air of men and supplies for the American Museum of Natural History expedition to Netherlands New Guinea is largely responsible for an announcement here that the expedition's work would be completed in half of the expected time.

This information was passed on by Capt. L. A. Yancey, navigator of the expedition's giant flying laboratory, Guba, which recently landed at Sydney for an overhauling of its automatic pilot installation.

The big ship was flown nonstop from New Guinea to Sydney, a distance of about 1,750 miles, by Capt. R. Rogers in 11½ hours, and then continued to Melbourne, where radio equipment from the United States was lifted from the S. S. Mariposa to the Guba to be flown back to the expedition's present base 175 miles southwest of Hollandia, in Netherlands New Guinea.

Two Precedents Set

The arrival of the huge twin-engined flying boat in Sydney Harbor is said to have marked the first time that an American flying boat had landed in Australian waters after a direct flight from beyond the Commonwealth. It was also said to have been the first oversea craft to fly direct to Sydney.

On this trip from Netherlands Indies, the Guba carried a crew of five—Russell Rogers, pilot; L. A. Yancey, navigator; R. E. Booth, radio engineer, and G. D. Brown and J. Barinka, mechanics. In addition, there were two men and two women passengers from Port Moresby.

Commenting upon the speed which has marked the expedition's progress, Captain Yancy said that on completion of the trans-Pacific flight from America by way of Honolulu and Wake Island, the Guba reached Lake Habbema, five miles long and two miles wide. In four days and four trips the big machine carried from Hollandia all members of the party, the research equipment, a complete radio station, and 7,200 pounds of supplies.

Establishing New Base

Now the territory within reasonable distance of the base on Lake Habbema has been worked out and a new base is being established on the Grand River, 20 minutes distant by air, but many weeks away by foot. The Archbold party, Captain Yancey said in Melbourne, is moving through headhunters' country and is all the time protected by a body of Netherlands soldiers.

Hollandia, the expedition's coastal station in New Guinea, is a fishing village about 700 miles from Port Moresby, Captain Yancey explained. Pilot Russell Rogers has been regularly flying heavy loads of supplies from Hollandia and alighting on Lake Habbema, 11,000 feet above sea level. Since July, Mr. Rogers has flown 330,000 pounds of equipment and 215 men inland. At the Grand Valley base, there is a population of between 60,000 and 70,000 natives. They are of the stone-age type, and have no metal implements, but have plenty of sweet potatoes and pigs. the third base, Edinburg, is about 150 miles from Hollandia.

With Mr. Archbold and several of the party's natural scientists, the Guba will leave New Guinea in July to complete its circumnavigation of the globe at the equator. Two weeks will be spent at the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia before the take-off from Dakar for the United States.

Hopkins Performs Last Task for WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The University of South Carolina's new WPA-built swimming pool was dedicated here Jan. 17 by Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce-designate.

Speaking at exercises at the field house of the university, Hopkins, former WPA administrator, said: "I don't know how important a swimming pool is to teach you to live a better life, but I do know this pool belongs to the State of South Carolina, and nobody can take it away from them."

Hopkins expressed appreciation to President J. Rion McKissick of the university for the honorary degree conferred upon him last spring, asserting that he had "barely squeaked through for a bachelor's degree at college.

"I am glad to be in South Carolina," he stated, "because of two warm, dear friends I have made here. I refer to that young man from Charleston who today becomes your Governor, and Senator 'Jim' Byrnes."

Hopkins spoke regretfully of the possibility that the dedication probably would be the last one of a WPA project in which he would participate.

Senator Byrnes preceded Hopkins on the program.

MR. JOHN CALZI
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★ Is now preparing his famed homemade Corned Beef Hash, baked Smithfield Hams, Devilled Crabs, Scallops baked on the shell, Salads, and other delicacies for Gristede's. Poultry and meat roasted to order. We particularly recommend turkey with Chef Calzi's special oyster stuffing. Chef Calzi is

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Highway Haulers pay their share

More than $1,000,000 daily in taxes for use of Highways

In the four-year period from 1934 through 1937, federal, state and local taxes paid for motor truck operation totaled $1,439,301,000.* *This figure exceeded tax payments of any other commercial carrier during the period.*

Taxes paid by trucks in 1937 totaled $417,510,000 as compared to $308,828,000 in 1934.** (Does not include taxes paid on income, payroll or property.)

Today, trucks comprise about 14 per cent of all motor vehicle registrations, but they are paying 27 per cent of the motor vehicle taxes.*

The more than $400,000,000 these vehicles pay is part of a total of more than $1,500,000,000 paid annually in motor user taxes by the 29,400,000 vehicles registered in the United States. This exceeds total expenditures for highway construction, maintenance and administration.

Born in the modern era, the highway hauling industry has won wide-spread popularity by offering "individualized" service to its customers.

It has been welcomed by manufacturers who desire safe, speedy hauling to points on and off the beaten path—by retailers, who need frequent small-lot shipments—and by housewives, who want their fruits and vegetables garden-fresh.

It has been welcomed by millions of workers in the motorized transportation industry, 3,100,000 of whom are truck drivers.* These men are happy to consider that their husky young industry has grown to manhood on the basis of employing more men per ton-mile than the other large carriers.

Highway haulers do pay their share. They pay it in extremely high taxes. They pay it in wages to workers of their self-made industry. They pay it by reducing the cost of doing business, a saving which is passed directly to the consuming public in the form of *lower living costs.*

*Automobile Facts and Figures, 1938 Edition
**National Highway Users Conference Report, 1938 Edition.

● Despite the fact that highway haulers pay so much in taxes, they are constantly hampered by restrictive weight laws which differ greatly in each state—laws that have been inspired and lobbied largely by competitive transportation systems.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Truck-Trailers
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Protection of 'Slave Girls' Aim of New Shanghai Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Despite the existence of war-time pressures and problems the Shanghai Municipal Council has moved under League of Nations suggestion to deal constructively with the issue of "mui tsai," or slave girls.

The action taken under the general heading of "child protection," is a result of a report by Miss Eleanor M. Hinder, chief of the Council's Industrial Section. She was recently given an assignment to inquire into the problem locally. Now the Council is setting up a small Child Protection Section of which Miss Hinder will be concurrently chief. The Chinese social worker who gathered facts for the report just approved, Miss Chi Chih-ting, is confirmed in her appointment as assistant, and she will be considered the nucleus of a group of women assistants acting as supervisors.

In fundamental policy, the hard-learned lessons of Hong Kong and Malaya were taken into consideration and the report declined to recognize "mui tsai," "pei nu," "slave girl," or any other status suggesting servility. Nor will there be any special register which would tend to solidify the existence of such a class.

In Hong Kong some years ago the existence of the so-called "slave girls" created an outcry in London, with the result that the Hong Kong Government (against advice of the colony's leading Chinese residents) was more or less forced to pass a Mui Tsai Ordinance which called for the registration of all young girls in domestic service to whose parents or guardians there had been something of a payment for their transfer. Evasion of the law became common because of the practice of a form of adoption, but nevertheless there was a good deal of registration of girls in service at the time, and this led to the creation of a stigma attaching to those who became registered. On the whole, it was felt that such legislation had unfortunate consequences, however admirable the intent, and it is hoped that the more modern policy at Shanghai may work out better.

Miss Hinder's report, recommending against the setting up of a register, said that "the Council should again follow the emphasis elsewhere developing and express its sense of responsibility for transferred children and adolescents by seeking by all available means to have such reported to Council officials concerned, and by offering protection to them." The new section is to implement this finding.

It is considered that Miss Hinder should be able to collect information and material for the Council in order to enable it to consider and decide what further steps should be taken either in the direction of registration or in some other direction."

The report says that the team "pei nu" (or mui tsai in South China) is used to define girls transferred, usually for a monetary consideration, to those not near relatives, and put, without remuneration, to domestic tasks. The study enlarged beyond this for it was found that the problem was bigger, including also girls sold or mortgaged into prostitution and—an extremely important class in industrial Shanghai, and one bound to be sharpened with industrial recovery largely under Japanese domination—girls bound by contract to a period of service in industrial undertakings where their earnings are the property of a contractor. The last category includes boys as well.

Case studies already made in these three categories brought out the attitude of the Chinese courts which constitutes a considerable bar to immediate sweeping remedies for, in the words of the Municipal Advocate, "The general policy of the courts seems to be that the buying and selling of children is not illegal, provided that the child is bought for the purpose of adoption." It is commonly claimed that the child is "adopted" if the possessor is not a near relative.

Some remedial actions have already been found, including better follow-through of cases coming before the courts. Miss Hinder's report does not dodge the legal difficulties but declares that "Shanghai has had other examples of administrative approaches to problems which are not backed by compulsions because the power does not lie within the Council to compel. . . . The enunciation of Council requirements has tended in other directions toward their being carried out. It is therefore believed that a beginning in the reporting of transferred girls can be made, and that the numbers reported are likely in fact to exceed the ability of the authorities immediately to deal with them."

Honored

Wide World

Dr. Frank B. Jewett
President of Bell Telephone Laboratories

Engineers Give John Fritz Medal To Bell Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, is today a holder of the John Fritz Medal, one of the highest honors in the engineering world, bestowed upon him "for vision and leadership in science, and for notable achievement in the furtherance of industrial research and development in communication."

Presentation was made Jan. 25 at the annual medal ceremonies of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The award was made under auspices of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The medal, of gold, is not awarded more than once a year and is bestowed for notable natural scientific or industrial achievement without restriction of nationality or sex.

Other Honors

Dr. Jewett, graduate of the University of Chicago and former professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is also holder of the Edison, Faraday, and Franklin Medals, the Washington Award, the United States Distinguished Service Cross, and honorary degrees from nine universities.

The Edison medal, high honor in the field of electrical engineering, was presented at the same time to Dr. Dugald C. Jackson, Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "for outstanding and inspiring leadership in engineering education and in the fields of generation and distribution of electric power."

Incentive to Engineers

The Edison Medal was established to commemorate achievements of Thomas Alva Edison and to serve as "an honorable incentive to scientists, engineers, and artisans to maintain by their works the high standard set by the illustrious man by whose name the medal is known."

The Fritz Medal was presented to Dr. Jewett by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Tchnology, while W. H. Harrison, vice-chairman of the Board of Award, presented the Edison Medal to Dr. Jackson.

Other honors bestowed on Dr. Jackson were the Lamme Medal of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, honorary degrees of Doctor of Engineering and Doctor of Science, and Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

France and England Unite To Warn Italy on Spain

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier announced today that France and Britain had agreed to take "the necessary steps" to meet an Italian threat if the Fascist forces failed to leave Spain at the close of the civil war.

The Premier declared precautions already had been taken to protect French and British lines of communications in the Mediterranean, where warships of the two powers now are on training cruises.

Previously Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had given Italy a solemn warning to keep hands off the French Colonial Empire. The French leaders' declarations coincided with receipt of news of the fall of Barcelona to Spanish Insurgent and Italian troops, not far from France's southern border.

Daladier's Stand

Premier Daladier made his statements to a meeting of Deputies of his Radical-Socialist Party, of whom he demanded a solid vote of support for the Government policy previously outlined by M. Bonnet in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Premier failed to explain what measures were foreseen if the Italians remained in Spain, but official sources indicated what some of them might be.

They included French occupation of Spanish Morocco and joint Anglo-French occupation of Minorca, Government-held island in the Spanish Balearics.

"France cannot permit anyone to touch the Empire she founded with her blood," M. Bonnet declared in the crowded, cheering Chamber of Deputies.

Indirect Hint to Germany

The Foreign Minister also delivered this indirect warning to the German partner in the Rome-Berlin Axis:

"The French Government does not intend to disinterest itself in Central Europe.

"We have stayed in constant contact with Russia and Poland.

"There must be an end to the legend that our policy has destroyed engagements we have made in Eastern Europe.

"They still exist and should be carried out in the spirit in which they were contracted."

Mutual Assistance Pacts

M. Bonnet referred to France's mutual assistance pacts with Soviet Russia and Poland which have been considered widely to be non-operative since the French failure to fight for her former ally, Czechoslovakia, against Germany's successful demands for the Sudetenland last September.

M. Bonnet declared co-operation with Great Britain remained the keystone of French foreign policy and said that "every day we feel opinion of the great American democracy is coming closer to us."

Insisting that Italian troops must be withdrawn from Spain, M. Bonnet said he had assurances from the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, that "Britain herself could tolerate no attacks on the independence of Spain.

"The French Government is ready for its part to call a conference including all peoples having the same desire for peace," he declared.

Nonintervention Upheld

M. Bonnet flatly rejected Communist and Socialist demands for aid to the Spanish Republic, saying, "The present (French) Government, like its predecessors, will continue to practice nonintervention. We believe it is for Spaniards alone to settle their affairs."

M. Bonnet declared Lord Halifax informed him of full assurances from Rome that the Anglo-Italian Treaty guaranteeing maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean would be respected.

The French stand against yielding any territory to satisfy Fascist claims was supported by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax during their conferences with Il Duce in Rome, Jan. 11-14, M. Bonnet said.

Italy Cheers Victory

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP)—A wildly cheering Fascist crowd tonight raised shouts of "Tunisia!" in response to a speech in which Premier Mussolini acclaimed the Spanish Insurgent conquest of Barcelona with the aid of Italian troops.

Referring to the Spanish Government slogan, "No Pasaran!"—"They shall not pass!"—Premier Mussolini said:

"We have passed and I say to you that we will pass!"

A crowd estimated at 50,000 clamored for Premier Mussolini until he appeared on the balcony of his Palazzo Venezia.

He described the capture of Spain's largest city as a "splendid victory" and called it "another chapter in the new Europe we are creating."

The shouts for Tunisia, France's protectorate in North Africa, were interspersed with cries also for Corsica, the Island Department of France in the Mediterranean.

They rose after Premier Mussolini's speech and lasted several minutes, bringing the Premier back to the balcony where he smiled and gave the Fascist salute.

Fascists had organized the demonstration to celebrate Barcelona's fall to the Insurgent armies with blackshirt Italian legionnaires in the van.

Resigns

Keystone

Djelel Bayar
Succeeded as Turkish Premier
By Refik Saydam

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 26 (AP) Premier Djelel Bayar resigned yesterday and Refik Saydam, appointed by President Ismet Inonu to succeed Mr. Bayar, named a new Cabinet different from Mr. Bayar's in only two Ministries.

Defensive Aims Stressed by Navy In Guam Program

(Continued from Page 1)

States would not be in a position to project offensive operation beyond that point."

Navy's Present Plans

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Operations of the Navy, had previously told the Committee that the only proposal under consideration by the Navy and recommended to Congress is for such development. He explained that to achieve adequate air and submarine facilities would cost approximately $80,000,000.

Admiral Hepburn took the position that development of this character would help to insure the safety of the Philippines, and also would be important primarily as preventing possible hostile offensive operations against the Hawaiian Islands from the westward. He held that the strategic desirability of such development from the point of view of defense alone was sufficient to justify such a recommendation by his Board.

But he considered that the development of an advance fleet base at Guam was a subject which comes under a different category. He believed it desirable because with it "the whole position of the United States in the Pacific could be made stable and secure." He conceded that development of such a base involves questions of policy beyond the scope of either his Committee or the Navy Department.

The distinction drawn by the two Admirals serves here to clarify somewhat the intentions of the Administration towards Guam. It appears now that whatever the ultimate hopes of the naval experts the Administration is proposing nothing more at this time than initial steps towards development at Guam of air and submarine facilities. And this is to be undertaken slowly. The initial proposed expenditure of $5,000,000 is to be spread over a three-year period—$1,000,000 the first year, $2,148,000 the second year, and $1,152,000 the third year. The presumption is left that after this initial step has been taken it will be time enough to consider and decide then whether to progress farther in the direction of developing Guam into one of the key strategic points of the world.

The Navy's Position

The strategic reasons behind the Navy's recommendation for development of Guam were outlined by Admiral Leahy as follows:

"The establishment of a base for submarines and aircraft on the Island of Guam would be extremely valuable in augmenting the defensive power of the American fleet because no foreign power would like to project an advance in force across the Pacific without first reducing such a base.

"If the United States is to continue the maintenance of an Asiatic Squadron it is necessary that a base for repairs be available in the Western Pacific somewhere.

"If the United States is to withdraw entirely from the Western Pacific and to also leave the defense of the Philippine Islands to the natives thereof without any assistance, the whole value of an airplane and submarine base at Guam would be a deterrent effect on anybody contemplating a hostile move from that general area toward the Hawaiian Islands.

Guam Called Invaluable

"If the United States expects to afford any assistance in the event of the Philippines being attacked by a foreign power a base at Guam would be invaluable.

"A strong, fully equipped base at Guam capable of protecting itself against an attack, together with the fleet available if the present international naval ratios are maintained, would practically prohibit an invasion of the Philippines and would add to the difficulty of attacking from the Pacific Ocean and American territory.

"The necessity for a fully equipped base at Guam seems to depend entirely on national policies for which the Navy has no responsibility.

"Without giving any consideration to the establishment of such a base, the improvements in facilities for handling airplanes at Guam proposed in this bill will be of much value to existing American commercial air transportation and to the facility of operation of any naval airplanes that may at any time be in that area."

Present Naval Plans

During the course of questioning by Committee members he disclosed officially that the Navy's public plans at the present time contemplate only developing air and submarine bases at Guam. The total cost for this practical type of military development he estimated at $80,000,000. Current program projects are limited to the total of $5,000,000 proposed in the bill before the Committee which would be used for harbor deepening and development.

It is clear, however, that the $80,000,000 air and submarine base program is not the whole of projected Navy plans. Although it has not been stated officially, no real secret is made of the fact that the Navy would like very much to see Guam developed into a major naval base after the order of Pearl Harbor or Singapore. The total cost of such development is estimated at $200,000,000. But this is a long range program which would require many years for completion. There is no purpose in projecting the entire program at once. The first essential to such development is harbor development which is as far as the current program goes.

Multiple Talks Carried On Bare Telephone Wires

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A telephone system in which 32 bare wires on poles will carry 256 conversations at one time is announced. Previous pole systems have been limited to 70 conversations with 40 wires. The improvement was described to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers by B. W. Kendall and H. A. Affel of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The "coaxial cable" carries hundreds of voices in one wire within a hollow wire, but in this invention ordinary bare wires suffice. Three of the circuits have been set up. The first system last fall connected Charlotte, N. C. and Palm Beach, Fla. Since then, another has been completed between Oklahoma City and Los Angeles and a third between Fort Scott, Kan., and Wichita, Kan.

The new system, like the "coaxial cable," poaches on the powers of radio. It is accomplished by widening the zone of "frequencies," that is, alternations per second, carried by a single pair of wires. Formerly this zone was limited to the frequencies up to 3,600, whereas the wires carrying the 256 talkers have a zone reaching up to 140,000 "frequencies."

When you talk into the transmitter on one of these lines, the electrical current which your voice becomes, passes to a small, flat piece of quartz, about the size of a postage stamp, which changes your voice current into a narrow zone somewhere within the 140,000 frequencies. In this zone your voice will pass through the wire without interfering with any other zone on which someone else is speaking. At the receiving end another quartz crystal postage stamp receives your voice currents, selecting them alone from all the others in the wire, and translates them again into natural speech.

Steel bearings which are floated on air to make one of aviation's most valuable instruments, the gyro magnetic compass, were described at the annual meeting of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. The Institute, composed of engineers and research workers in aeronautics at American colleges and in the aviation industry, opened three days of discussion at Columbia University.

A paper written by L. F. Carter of the Sperry Gyroscope Company explained that air under pressure is forced through a small hole in a cup housing the bearing, to bathe it in a layer of air as thin as paper. The bearing will spin freely for hours on the air cushion.

The device to which it is applied is a combination of the magnetic compass and the "directional gyro," enabling an airplane pilot to navigate accurately.

Prof. Montgomery Knight, head of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at Georgia School of Technology, in another paper stressed the importance of aeronautical education to national defense.

Asserting that "several countries in Europe are leading us in research programs," T. P. Wright, President of the Institute, said that President Roosvelt's air defense plans must rest on the establishment of a research and development program of large proportions.

Magnetic "Wind"

Invention of a blast of magnetic wind that will blow out a flash of man-made lightning was announced to the Electrical Engineers.

Flashes occur on high-power lines when, in emergency, a circuit-breaker opens. Lightning leaps in a short arc across the gap between the opening ends of the circuit. It makes the noise of thunder and may fill a workroom with sulphurous gases.

Magnetic wind is able to reduce the lightning flash to hardly more than a wisp of flame, chokes the thunder to a bang and permits no great smell. The development was reported by L. R. Ludwig and G. G. Grissinger of the Westinghouse Company, East Pittsburgh.

Reich Revises Jewish Plan

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (AP)—National Socialist officials seemed willing yesterday to make some financial concession toward the emigration of German Jews, instead of forcing them to leave virtually penniless.

That point, as well as German desires to change the present hit-or-miss method of Jewish emigration for an orderly plan, was apparently answered in the draft of a memorandum considered in a two-hour conference between George Rublee, American Director of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, and Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, newly appointed German negotiator on the problem.

The memorandum was expected to put into precise terms the German Government's intentions.

Personal assurances appear to have been given Mr. Rublee by Field Marshal Hermann Göring that Germany was anxious to put Jewish emigration on an orderly basis.

Mr. Rublee and his co-workers were represented as believing they have been able as a disinterested neutral group to make German authorities see the other side of the emigration problem as it affects countries which are to accept German Jews.

These countries, it was pointed out, must be given time to absorb one contingent of Jews after another, rather than to have hundreds of thousands of immigrants sent to them at one time.

Julius Streicher, Germany's chief anti-Semite, meanwhile, warned German Jews at a huge anti-Semitic rally, that the burning of synagogues and plundering of Jewish stores last November was "just a little test."

"Those who believe that the Jewish question already is solved are mistaken," shouted Herr Streicher, the Nuremberg publisher of the violently anti-Semitic Der Stürmer. "The November action was only a little test.

"Through it one could learn to know one's neighbors, above all those certain persons who hung their heads and complained, 'Now they are burning down the houses of God.'

"Those people really don't know what it is all about."

Herr Streicher spoke following upon his Italian counterpart, Roberto Farinacci, former Fascist Party Secretary and an Italian State Minister, who complained that the Roman Catholic Church "has greater sympathy for the states friendly to Jews than for the Fascists."

France Speeds Army Training

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—The French Government today ordered 80,000 men up for military service in April—six months ahead of schedule.

The War Ministry order calls up four divisions of men who normally would start training in October.

The order, issued personally by Premier-War Minister Edouard Daladier, specified that all professional men who have reached the age of 27 without fulfilling required military service would be mobilized into training camps.

In addition, those whose preparation for professional careers entitle them to ask for postponement will be requested on patriotic grounds to join the Army this spring.

The proposal to reduce the mandatory two-year military service period, first approved by Parliament in March, 1935, was rejected by the Military Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

Consideration is being given to another measure to compel foreigners under 30 living in France to serve in the Army. New secret Army regulations and a revision of the mobilization system have recently been promulgated. The system cuts down not only the time required for military mobilization, but also for mobilization of all industrial facilities.

It wasl earnedt hat Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the Staff of National Defense, had canceled a projected tour of North Africa and was remaining with the Supreme War Council. Vice-Admiral Jean Darlan, Chief of the Naval Staff who was to have been accompanied by General Gamelin, sails Jan. 27 from Toulon. The French fleet now is maneuvering off the African coast.

Europe's Shifting Scene

(Continued from Page 1)

ment is afoot has been strengthened here by the action of Reichsführer Hitler in summoning not only his war chiefs, but also the Italian Foreign Minister to hear his Reichstag speech Jan. 30.

One of the reasons that special importance is attached to this speech lies in the recognition in official quarters here that although it may be true that Germany's financial and economic difficulties have been exaggerated, nevertheless the strength of the totalitarian combination is just now at its peak, because both Britain and France have begun to catch up in armaments. There may indeed remain only two or three more months, it is pointed out, before the balance of power will begin to tilt to the side of the democracies again.

In these circumstances attention is being given here to the pressure put upon Reichsführer Hitler by the more active of his supporters to revive Germany's demands for territorial concessions—colonial as well as in Europe—with the claims of Italy upon France offering a convenient stalking horse, now that a successful conclusion is seen by Berlin and Rome to their joint adventure in Spain.

This is the background against which the British Cabinet sat for two and a half hours here yesterday and against which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is to speak at Birmingham on the international situation.

Refugee Plan Admits Those Giving Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator William H. Smathers (D), of New Jersey, proposed Jan. 26 that the United States admit aged political and religious refugees whose relatives in this country can guarantee their support with a $10,000 bond. He introduced a bill to amend the Immigration Act so such persons could be admitted without reference to quotas.

The amendment would prohibit the aged refugees from engaging in trade here under penalty of forfeiture of the bond, would not allow them citizenship, and would prevent them from becoming eligible for old-age pensions.

Rumania Uncovers Plot of Terrorists

BUCHAREST (AP)—Rumanian police claimed Jan. 25 to have uncovered a plot of terrorists to destroy many public buildings by a simultaneous attack with flame throwers and authorities said they believed remnants of the illegal Nazi-inclined Iron Guard were back of it.

Announcing the arrest of an officer of the chemical section of the Rumanian Army who later was reported to have committed suicide and the roundup of 25 other persons, police said they had in their possession 21 of the flame-throwing devices which had been collected for the attack.

Authorities said that several of those questioned admitted sympathies with the Iron Guard, but that remnants of that organization apparently had changed their methods since the killing of the leader, Cornelius Codreanu, and 16 of his close followers in attempts to escape from prison Nov. 30 and Dec. 3.

The Official Gazette disclosed a warrant had been signed by the Military Court of Investigation for the arrest of eight fleeing Iron Guardists, among them Horia Sima, head of the Iron Guard General Staff since the imprisonment and passing on of Codreanu.

Prague to Study American Talks Of Jan Masaryk

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Foreign Office has ordered an investigation of statements made by the Republic's former Minister to London, Jan Masaryk, on his current visit to the United States, it was announced yesterday.

The investigation is directed principally against a newspaper article Mr. Masaryk wrote and two addresses he delivered in the United States. The addresses received sharp criticism in the Czech press.

[Mr. Masaryk, son of the late Thomas Masaryk, first President of the Czechoslovak Republic, is in the United States on a lecture tour. He represented the pre-Munich Czechoslovakia in London for many years, resigning as the post-Munich Republic aligned itself with Germany.

In an address in New York Mr. Masaryk said there was little chance for success of further appeasement in Europe by the methods of Munich, which he attacked. "Very soon," he said, "nothing will be left to give away except territory belonging to the great powers.]

Brazilian Air Group Arrives in Germany

HAMBURG, Germany (AP)—Six Brazilian air officers, invited by Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Air Minister, to study German aviation, arrived here in the liner General San Martin Jan. 25, en route to Berlin.

German officers and representatives of the Ibero-American Institute greeted the visitors, headed by Capt. Fernando Vitor do Amaral Savaget.

French Deputies Ask Test on U. S. Planes

PARIS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies' Air Committee went on record Jan. 25 as opposed to additional purchases of fighting planes in the United States "unless they undergo trials in France."

The Committee issued a statement saying it had taken such a stand "stirred by a press communiqué seeming to indicate that the French Government was going to place an important order in America for a type of airplane which, to its belief, has not undergone any official trials in France.

[Authoritative Washington sources said France was negotiating in the United States for the purchase of 350 warplanes in addition to 100 previously ordered.]

The Air Committee declared foreign planes should be required to undergo "the technical trials asked of French manufacturers."

Canada Checks Illicit Drink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Operation of stills in the Montreal district and smuggling of alcohol across the international border have shown a marked decrease in the past two years, according to a recent annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The only illicit manufacturing found in Montreal in recent months, the report states, has been in small "pot-stills"; and the last man caught smuggling alcohol across the border was sentenced to two years for possession and conspiracy, thus discouraging other smugglers.

Montreal officers believe that men trained "in the alcohol racket in the United States will hesitate to enter Canada when it becomes more widely known that exemplary punishment awaits them," stated a Montreal inspector of the R. C. M. P.

The report states that several Americans hesitated to enter Canada two years ago to build a still in Montreal, until they were wrongly informed that the prison sentence if they were caught "would only be 90 days at the most." Three of the men involved were sentenced a year ago, and are now serving sentences of 2½ years in the penitentiary.

There has not been a large still seized in Montreal since then, which shows the effect of a penitentiary sentence. It is now beginning to be known in the underworld in the United States that penitentiary terms await anyone convicted here of manufacturing or conspiring to manufacture illicit alcohol.

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Martin Cuts Ties With Lewis; Starts Legal Battle for Post

NEW YORK, Jan 26 (AP)—Formally severing all ties with Congress of Industrial Organizations Chairman John L. Lewis, his former mentor, Homer Martin opened a legal battle today to retain his post as President of the United Automobile Workers of America.

Mr. Martin, who was "impeached" recently by the same 15 United Automobile Workers board members he "suspended" in a factional battle, resigned from the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Executive Board in a letter he made public here yesterday terming Mr. Lewis a dictatorial "betrayer" of labor.

His action followed the recognition by the C. I. O.—through Vice-Presidents Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman—of the 15 "suspended" members as the U. A. W. ruling board and R. J. Thomas, instead of Mr. Martin, as President.

Replying to Mr. Martin's letter of resignation, Mr. Hillman and Mr. Murray in a joint statement said he revealed "the same dictator-mania . . . responsible . . . for the almost continuous bickering in the official family of the auto union."

"It should be clear that the U. A. W. is not severing its relations with the C. I. O., but only that Homer Martin is deserting both the U. A. W. and the C. I. O.," the statement said. "Of course, he cannot resign from the Executive Board of the C. I. O. He is no longer a member."

In Detroit, the U. A. W. Executive Board, headed by Acting President Thomas, sent telegrams to U. A. W. locals instructing them "not to recognize any orders, instructions or requests" by Mr. Martin and his four-man board.

Retained Attorneys

Mr. Martin, former clergyman, disclosed he had retained two well-known labor attorneys, Frank P. Walsh of New York and Frank Munholland of Toledo, to represent him Saturday in a hearing in Detroit. They will fight an injunction obtained by his opponents tying up the expenditure of union funds and disposition of union property.

In his letter to Mr. Lewis resigning from the C. I. O. executive board, Mr. Martin accused the C. I. O. Chairman of trying to destroy the auto union's autonomy and betraying the "principles and policies of a democratic labor movement" by trying to become its personal dictator.

Charging Mr. Lewis had formed an alliance with "Stalinists" in a conspiracy to dominate the U. A. W., he said:

"The intelligent union-conscious workers of America, loyally devoted to democratic principles and procedure, will never submit to such dictation."

Whether the auto workers remained in the C. I. O. organization, he added, would be determined by delegates at a convention called by him in Detroit for March 4. His foes have called a rival convention in Cleveland for March 27.

Describing his resignation from the C. I. O. Executive Board as a personal matter, Mr. Martin said he had no talks with William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and planned none.

No A. F. L. Overture

"We have received no overtures from the A. F. of L. and the A. F. of L. has had nothing to do with the situation," he said.

Mr. Martin expressed belief "an overwhelming majority—300,000 or more of the 400,000 U. A. W. members—were behind him in his fight.

In his letter to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Martin asserted C. I. O. Vice-Presidents Murray and Hillman had held "secret conferences" with employers and U. A. W. members "for the purpose of transferring control of the organization to yourself."

Mr. Murray is President of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and Mr. Hillman is President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"There has not been a blacker chapter in the annals of American labor," Mr. Martin wrote, "than that written by you and your agents in your deliberately planned sabotage of the vigorous efforts of our union to organize the employees of Henry Ford and obtain a collective bargaining agreement with the Ford Motor Company."

Charges by the opposing faction that Mr. Martin and Harry Bennett, Ford Motor Company Personnel Director, were negotiating to form a company union in Ford plants played an important part in precipitating the split among the auto union's officials.

Meanwhile, Mr. Thomas said:

Mr. Martin prattles of dictatorship. Any union President who can suspend 15 members, more than a majority, of his democratically elected executive board certainly needs no lessons from anyone on being a dictator. Mr. Martin is a two-bit Hitler."

Dual-Operated U. A. W. Stalling Negotiations

DETROIT, Jan. 26 (AP)—Impending attempts to renew automotive contract negotiations with employers complicated the future of the dual-operated United Automobile Workers of America today.

The C. I. O.-recognized executive board majority headed by Acting President R. J. Thomas has named Ed Hall, Vice-President, as "director of General Motors locals" of the union and has notified the General Motors Corporation of its action.

Before President Homer Martin suspended the board which then impeached him negotiations for revision of the U. A. W. working contract with General Motors had been carried on by Elmer Dowell, designated by Mr. Martin as "G. M. Director." Mr. Martin announced, during the factional bickering that surrounded the recent Executive Board meeting, that these negotiations had been suspended.

Their renewal will be an aim of both factions in the U. A. W. Some observers expressed belief that the Corporation might withhold its participation in any conferences on contract revision until court rulings have determined the ruling faction, or until after special conventions have clarified the union's desires—if they do.

The C. I. O.-recognized board meeting here yesterday adopted a resolution asking that the United States Senate continue the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee so it might "investigate the alleged connection between Mr. Martin and Mr. Bennett."

Britain and Netherlands To Radiocast Policies

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is expected to outline the British position on foreign affairs in a speech at Birmingham Saturday, two days before Chancellor Hitler speaks to the Reichstag. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands is to discuss international affairs in a radio broadcast tomorrow.

Wonders of Research: Boric Acid 'Sugared Off'

Engineer cooks boric acid under pressure and turns it to rock — Interest in Daguerre secret revived.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Like the hot stove incident reported to have paved the way for Goodyear to perfect his method of successfully treating rubber, Leon McCulloch, Westinghouse research engineer experimented with boric acid, changed it into a crystal hard as rock, something researchers have been trying to do for many years.

Mr. McCulloch was fusing boric acid in loosely covered tin cans under atmospheric pressure in an oven at 225-250 degrees centigrade. "I wanted the mixture to stay liquid, so it could be used to impregnate electrical coils, serve as insulation," he explained. "But the mixture turned white, then pasty. Finally it became stonelike, something I had never seen happen before. In fact it was something no other researcher had ever recorded before."

He "weighed" the strange mass. Its specific gravity was a third again as great as a similar lump of boric oxide glass. And it was so hard that several hammer blows were needed to shatter it. The hardness was comparable to that of Portland cement. Then by fusing the material again and shooting x-rays into a tube containing a sample, he discovered from the pattern on a photographic film that it was the crystal for which men had long been hunting.

It appears that during the heating process boric acid had changed to the crystalline state much as sugar syrup gives up its water and crystallizes into fudge or taffy when boiled. This was the secret. Previous attempts had intentionally excluded water because researchers had not anticipated that a crystalline oxide would separate from a watery liquid. Hence their failure.

What's it good for? Time and experiment alone can fully tell, but the discovery should prove helpful in commercial glass manufacture, perhaps supplanting boric oxide glass in many processes.

* * *

Story of the Sun-Picture

How did the world receive Daguerre's announcement of preliminary experiments into what is today called photography? Writing in the Athenaeum, January, 1839, a Paris correspondent said:

"So universal an interest was excited here that I called on M. Daguerre to possess myself, as far as was permissible, of the facts of this very extraordinary discovery. . . . Of course, I can as yet give no precise details as M. Daguerre naturally objects to impart them to anyone, till he has received definite answer from the Government, with whom he is in treaty for the sale of his secret. I should add that the discovery is authenticated past the power of question by the testimonials of such men as Biot, von Humboldt and M. Arago. His earlier sketches of four years ago have a slight haziness; some of his last works have the force of Rembrandt's etchings."

Of the various subjects of Daguerre pictures, the correspondent mentioned the Quays of Paris, the Louvre and Notre Dame, the picture of the last having been taken in the rain.

Daguerre had been a stage painter.

* * *

Forests in Antarctica

Geologically speaking, normal temperatures of today are far from normal. Tell-tale fossils show that they are way below the usual conditions in the world's history.

Speaking before the semicentennial meeting in New York of the Geological Society of America, Dr. Arthur P. Coleman of the Royal Ontario Museum told of luxuriant forests once growing within the Arctic Circle and in Antarctica. Dr. Coleman found fossil evidences of these forests more than a quarter of a century ago, embedded in the sandstone of a mountain in Spitzbergen.

"The tallest willow or birch in Spitzbergen now rises less than a foot," he said, "with leaves not an inch broad. Similar forests grew in Greenland, and coal and tree trunks occur in Antarctica, areas now without leafy plants."

* * *

Shooting Star Hits Barn

According to Ben Hur Wilson of the Joliet Astronomical Society, a meteorite roaring through the air with a sound like an airplane in a power dive, hit a barn, tore into the roof, crashed through the steel plate top of an automobile stored beneath, battered through the seat cushion and became entangled in the steel springs in the seat.

Mr. Wilson published his report in the current issue of Science, and the meteorite is exhibited in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

* * *

Fish Habits Modernized

Those artificial "ladders" provided for salmon heading homeward up the Columbia River to their spawning grounds, are making loafers out of the fish, according to the Interior Department.

Time was when a scrapping fish could leap a 20-foot waterfall. Now they flick themselves upward a foot at a time on the steps of the aqua-ladder, even crowd each other as they jog for position like New Yorkers following the green line of the subway system. And for those that won't leap even one foot—there are elevators. **Herbert B. Nichols**

Westinghouse

Leon McCulloch
At his laboratory desk.

Chile Rushes Aid To Area Rocked By Earthquake

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt has cabled President Aguirre Cerda of Chile inquiring whether the United States can be of any assistance in relieving distress caused by the earthquake in that country.

The State Department and Red Cross have also cabled to determine whether outside relief is wanted. Officials said if any supplies were needed in a hurry they would try to find means of getting them there. A Red Cross official suggested, however, that it probably would be better to cable financial assistance because of the time required to ship supplies by ordinary means of transportation.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 26 (AP)—Two British cruisers, a military train with 20 cars of first-aid personnel and equipment, a number of Government special trains, Chilean naval units and every other available means of transporting relief workers converged today on the area in central Chile which was shaken by earthquake Tuesday night. First Government reports indicated that the fatality toll will probably run higher than 4,000 and perhaps up to 12,000.

The Government report was the first official tabulation of the fatalities and damage and it was far from complete.

The communiqué confirmed that the ancient city of Chillan, associated with early Chilean history, was destroyed. The fatality list there was put at between 3,000 and 4,000. The population is 40,000.

"Sixty per cent" of Concepcion—known to tourists as the city of the perfumed plaza because of its beautiful linden trees—was destroyed.

Talca, with a population of 65,000 and known as one of the proudest cities in South America, suffered heavy damages but there were few fatalities.

From more than a score of towns came reports of heavy losses, of fire, of lack of water and light, and of food shortage.

The Government accepted the offer of the British Ambassador to use the cruisers Ajax and Exeter and their personnel to transport supplies from Valparaiso to the southern quake area.

A number of special trains, with water, food, and medical units, were sent to Concepcion.

President and Mrs. Aguirre Cerda visited Talca yesterday.

The quake was felt through a 450-mile strip from Valparaiso, north of Santiago, south along the coast. The Concepcion-Talca-Chillan region, 250 miles south, was the most seriously affected.

Many of the houses in the region are of ancient brick, some walls six feet thick, with heavy tile roofing. Only in recent years have the larger cities required quake-withstanding construction of steel.

To speed rescue operations, the Government ordered the military to take over radio stations. Special trains, destroyers, planes, trucks and merchant vessels sped to the stricken region with doctors, nurses, food and supplies.

Chillan is the nation's most historic city, named after an Araucan-ianchieftain. It is the birthplace of Bernard O'Higgins who was the George Washington of Chile.

'Junk' Organ Plays Tunes From Bottles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Sidney B. Lubin of Atlantic City plays a pipe organ made entirely from junk. Beside keys and valves from discarded instruments, the Lubin organ uses discarded bottles, rubber hose, a piece of automobile inner tube, and an old vacuum cleaner motor.

The motor blows air, the inner tube stores it as a bellows, valves admit the air to various rubber tubes, and at the end of each tube a bit of small pipe blows across a hole bored in the cap of a bottle. Small boys get a steamboat whistle effect by blowing over a bottle mouth; Mr. Lubin does it with less air by retaining the cap.

Mr. Lubin tunes his bottles by ear, filling each one partly with water and adding the last water a drop at a time until the pitch is just right. Slow evaporation requires retuning as often as two weeks in dry weather.

In the old "silent" days, Mr. Lubin played the piano in "movie" theaters.

Shakespeare Heard at Will on Record-Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Auditory education, learning of literature and drama by hearing it read or performed, has made remarkable strides by means of the radio. Now comes the phonograph to permanentize radio with the added advantage that it may be presented when needed, without our accommodating ourselves to radio time. Orson Welles and his Mercury Theater company have recently done Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" for Columbia, which comes to hand, while "Twelfth Night" has also been waxed and other plays are in preparation.

In the foreword to the manual of the play prepared by Mr. Welles and Roger Hill, headmaster of Todd School, Mr. Welles' alma mater, classroom "dissection" of Shakespeare is decried. As one who had to do the "Merchant" three times in his educational career, due to the differences in several school systems, we can fully appreciate that dreary method of teaching Shakespeare. If the new dramatic method is "progressive education," we are all for it. The play manual is an amusing, historically documented pamphlet, which does not take itself too seriously. Accompanying it is a teacher's manual with suggested questions. A fine effort all this, and one to which we commend the attention of high and "prep" English teachers. If you just plain "like Shakespeare" you'll find the recorded play well done and hard to drop once begun. The manuals and 12 gold-label recordings come in a swanky jacket of Italian red.

* * *

Shakespeare: Four Excerpts from Hamlet, read by Maurice Evans. Two Columbia records in album. This album contains the speeches, "O, That This Too, Too Solid Flesh," "O, What a Rogue and Peasant Slave Am I" and "How All Occasions;" and the soliloquy, "To Be, or Not To Be." Done without the heavy-footed touch by Mr. Evans of the English stage. More good "auditory education."

Orchestral

Chabrier: Cotillon-Ballet, played by London Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Dorati, conductor. Two Columbia records in album. Lively music of the ballet for the brisk demand apparent in the United States.

Eric Coates: London Suite, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, with the composer conducting. Columbia record. Bright music with suggestions of Covent Garden, Westminster and Knightsbridge.

Instrumental

Pizzetti: Affettuoso, and Szymanowski: Tarantelle, played by Nathan Milstein, violinist, with piano. Columbia record. Modern but quite melodic pieces very well played.

Vocal

Beethoven: Der Abschied; Der Kuss, and Telemann: Die Rechtestimmung; Wechsel; Glück; sung by Ernst Wolff, accompanying himself at the piano. Excellent performance of beautiful though difficult, songs.

Victor

Orchestral

Rossini: La Scala di Seta (The Silken Stairs), played by Auturo Toscanini and the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Toscanini exhibits his flair for opera overtures.

Delibes: Coppelia, Ballet-Dance of the Automatons; Waltz; Czardas; played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Nicely done renditions of this familiar music.

Sarasate: Zigeunerweisen (Gypsy Airs), played by Jascha Heifetz, violinist, with London Symphony Orchestra. Beautifully done versions of this fascinating and exceptionally violinistic music.

Vocal

Weber: Oberon- O, Ocean Thou Mighty Monster, sung by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, with Philadelphia Orchestra. An excellent rendition of the aria, the melody of which appears in the overture to this opera.

Humperdinck: Hansel and Gretel-Evening Prayer; Folk Songs and Sandman's Lullaby; sung by Elisabeth Schumann, soprano. By a recording trick, Miss Schumann sings a duet with herself of the first aria, which is a familiar radio theme on Sunday evenings.

Leoncavallo: Pagliacci-Prologue, sung by Igor Gorin, baritone. Mr. Gorin, heard often on the air, does a very capable version of the aria.

One Day When We Were Young; There Will Come a Time; Tales from the Vienna Woods-Great Waltz, sung by Miliza Korjus, soprano. These are the numbers which Miss Korjus does in the picture. All good; but the last remains our favorite.

Popular

A new custom of recording hits from musical comedy and operetta to which the public has taken a fancy has arrived. Walter Huston has done the "September Song" and "Scars" from "Knickerbocker Holiday." Mary Martin of "Leave It to Me" has done "My Heart Belongs to Daddy" and "Most Gentlemen Don't Like Love," from the show; while Harold Rome, composer of the "Sing Out the News" music does "Plaza 6-9423" and "Yip-Ahoby."

For waltz fans, Decca has a five-pocket album by Harry Horlick's Orchestra of "Favorite Viennese Waltzes" in dance form. "Blue Danube," "Over the Waves" and "Vienna, City of My Dreams" are included. For jitterbug connoisseurs of bands, Bob Crosby and his orchestra spread their wares in a "Showcase" album. It contains several of the band's specialties and four of the band, who were nominated by Paul Whiteman as among the leading American swing soloists, join to make "I Hear You Talking," a good and lengthy example of outright "jamming."

Noteworthy in Victor's popular list are recordings by a new unit formed by Bunny Berrigan of some of the music of "Bix" Beiderbecke, trumpet player extraordinary, who left some interesting, if not very well- developed, ideas in the jazz medium. The best is "In a Mist," nice atmospheric music with swing; "Flashers" has good ideas; "Davenport Blues" has a genuine indigo feeling; and "In the Dark" and "Candlelights," are nostalgic atmosphere with interesting modern chords. The sixth side contains Shelton Brooks' "Walkin' the Dog," swung out in fine style with the Berrigan trumpet working well."

Interesting are Tommy Dorsey's "Midnight on the Trail," smooth western stuff, and "Hawaiian War Chant," jitterbug music by Victor; also Larry Clinton's creditable and not objectionable versions of the "Lullaby" from "Joselyn" and "The Kerry Dances."

Gene Krupa's new band, for Brunswick, turns in good labels of "Lightly and Politely," "Wait Till My Heart Finds Out," "Jeepers, Creepers," and "Say It With a Kiss." Segar Ellis, for Brunswick, substituting brass for saxophones, a commendable trick, does a good fast version of "Pied Piper" and "Please Come Out of Your Dream."

Vocalion, also good on swing disks, has some new issues by Bobby Hackett's Band —"Ghost of a Chance" and "Doin' the New Lowdown"; Mildred Bailey sings "I Go for That" and "They Say"; also are some old numbers just issued by Bing Crosby and the Boswell Sisters, respectively, with the Dorsey Brothers Orchestra—"Stay on the Right Side," "Minnie the Moocher's Wedding Day."

Decca, always good in the vocal lists, has Bing Crosby singing the four numbers from his recent picture "Paris Honeymoon"—"You're a Sweet Little Headache," "Joobalai," "I Have Eyes," and "The Funny Old Hills." The Andrew Sisters, nearest to the Boswells in popularity, do "Hold Tight," and the old folk song, "Billy Boy." (Sidney Bechet's orchestra, for Vocalion, also has a good "Hold Tight.")

A. D. H.

Fluorescent Lamps Flaunt Their Charms at Lamp Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Lamps now offer a new service for the American home. Besides giving illumination, they'll change the whole atmosphere of the place if you use one of the new fluorescent lamps shown at the mid-winter home furnishings market here recently.

The new lamp, as displayed at the Merchandise Mart, has four tubes of light—daylight, rose, green, and amber—each one claimed to produce many times as much light as a standard lamp with half the heat loss.

The bulbs of the new lamp are at least a foot long in tubular style and are set in a metal frame which requires a super-size shade, the shape of an inverted boat, to thoroughly canopy the new contraption. Most of these shades were shown in pleated silk with fringed lower edge.

Makers of the new fluorescent lamp sing its advantages in the fact that instead of having to buy new draperies or new floor-coverings to get a changed atmosphere, the home maker can "re-decorate her home by just turning on a different light."

Other Trends

But to get down to more serious business and to under-current trends in lamps, it is found by visiting scores and scores of exhibits of lamp manufacturers both at the American Furniture Mart and the Merchandise Mart, that lamps are still farther away from the dead white shades than they have been for several seasons. Many of the new shades have adopted warmer colors like deep sand, amber, rose beige, and deeper rose. With a flare for the daring in the midst of these lighter shades, several manufacturers have featured deep plum, wine, burgundy, and green in their new lamp shades.

One of the most interesting trends to the average homemaker is the ensembling of lamps in the room with two and, sometimes three or four of the same kind of shades or the same type of base. For some time, it has been the vogue to use twin lamps at the ends of a sofa or davenport. This has been done either with floor lamps or with table lamps standing in exactly the same position on identical tables. Now a third and fourth lamp is introduced having the same kind of shade.

It is quite the coming mode to use as many as four lamps in one room all having the same kind of material in their shades, observers find. In such a case the bases would probably be different, or perhaps two of one kind and two of another. The trend is expanding also to employ floor and table lamp with matching shades.

In the better lamps the shades are usually made of silk and either stretched tightly over the frame or pleated to give a very tailored and trim appearance. Other shades in the higher priced range are made of mica, claire de lune, and treated skins.

Novelty Shades

Novelty shades abound for all types of rooms. There's the relatively new idea of using chintz and stretching it tightly over the metal frame. The floral designs in quaint rosebuds or larger open blossoms show up to good advantage with the glare of the light on the inside.

Very extreme lamp shades were shown by several firms. Some of them were decked in ostrich plumes. Others were flounced on to the frame like an old-fashioned skirt and were dubbed "petticoat" shades. They were banded and ornamented with bows, hung with rose-buds, fancy lace, scalloped fringes.

Very beautiful lamps were exhibited to go with Swedish modern furniture.

Home Owner Challenges HOLC Constitutionality

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Marie A. Smith, a Brooklyn homeowner, in an action filed in Federal Court Jan. 24 challenged the constitutionality of the Home Owners Loan Corporation and asked for the appointment of a receiver for the HOLC.

In an action, she asserted that the HOLC never was properly organized and that all its acts therefore are null and void.

Mrs. Smith is a member of the Council of Home Owners Loan Corporation Mortgagors.

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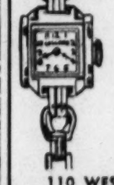

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Eleven

It was Aunt Deborah who found a spool-box for Andrew to keep his spear head in, and a length of scarlet ribbon from which Sally's fish might dangle, but even she never saw these things with the children's eyes.

They hurried back that afternoon with Uncle Joseph, but though they watched him digging for hours from the bottom of an ever-deepening hole, he found nothing more of interest to them, though he himself was well satisfied with the indications of water.

The next morning Sally went with him again, but Aunt Nannie wanted Andrew to make sure that old Crumple-Claw, one of the turkey hens, was all right, on her nest in the woods. She had stolen away, turkey-fashion, remembering her wild ancestry, and laid her eggs near a rotten log some distance back of the sheds. When Aunt Deborah, who kept her eye on the poultry, traced her to her hiding-place, it was decided to let her stay, but Uncle Eben took out an iron chain to put about the nest.

"No fox will step over an iron chain," said Aunt Nannie. "Old Crumple-Claw will be safe enough if she has that about her."

A Stranger Returns

But even Aunt Nannie must have had some doubts for she sent Andrew out the moment he was through with his breakfast. The woods were shadowy and cool; morning seemed scarcely to have reached them yet.

Andrew went on his errand quickly, and, returning a little later, stopped first in the cattle shed and was about to round the end of the little house-on-runners when he heard a horse stopping and Aunt Deborah's voice—and then a man's voice saying:

"Can you tell me, madame, if I am on the road to Mr. Joseph Smith's house in Happy Valley?"

The tone was deep and strong, a little different from the speech of anyone in these parts. Andrew knew that voice better than any voice in the world, and tearing through Aunt Deborah's china asters without even knowing they were there, he catapulted himself, breathless, into his father's arms.

* * *

"Certainly Captain Patterson is a handsome man," thought gentle Miss Debby that evening after supper as they all sat together by candlelight. "He fills the whole room. Andrew will be like that some day," she added to herself, though Andrew was really quieter by nature than his father, with steadfast gray eyes instead of the man's quick blue ones. But for Miss Deborah to think that the newcomer looked like Andrew was the highest praise she could give him, and sitting, head downcast over her knitting, listening to the talk of the others, she so praised him.

With Andrew on his lap, leaning quietly against his arm, looking up into his face, Captain Patterson was telling his side of the story.

"We discharged our cargo safe enough at Havannah," he said, "and picked up another for Saba which is little visited and has a difficult road-bed. There, we had almost discharged our new cargo, and I was congratulating myself on getting well through the business, when a gale arose, rather early in the year for that part of the world, and the Fair American dragged her anchor and was left at ebb tide on a point of rocks, twenty feet above the sea.

"We floated her off with the next high tide, but she was badly wracked, and it took all our efforts with both pumps to keep her afloat. However, we managed to reach a small island where we could put her ashore for repairs. A great many of her floor timbers on one side had been broken and repairing her I saw would take time."

Difficult Days

Captain Patterson paused for a moment and Andrew cried vehemently,

"I knew, I knew, I knew you would come back."

The captain's arm tightened about the boy.

"There were few American vessels ever passed that way," he went on, "but finally I signalled the brig Nancy, Captain Nathaniel Gladding, out of Bristol, bound to Guadaloupe. He took a letter for me, but later I found that the letter had never been delivered."

"Poor Captain Patterson," murmured Miss Deborah and did not know that she had spoken.

"It's all trouble that's over now, since I've found Andrew," said the captain.

"How much, sir, did you know of what had happened to Andrew?" asked Uncle Joseph after a quiet pause.

"Several people at the waterfront told me he had been inquiring for me, and I succeeded in tracing the teamsters who had carried the Titcomb's belongings. But they left them at the state line, and though I hired a horse and rode there and made inquiries for days I could find no one to give me true bearings, until one morning in the Rising Sun Tavern in Providence my eye lighted on the advertisement and I thanked God that there was such kindness to be found in this world."

"That was Miss Debby's doings, sir," said Andrew eagerly. "It was Miss Debby who took me away from Mrs. Hallet, and she paid for all the advertisements from her own egg money!"

"Then I must thank Miss Deborah for bringing me back my son," said Captain Patterson, slipping Andrew off his lap and going to where Miss Debby was sitting to take her hand and bow deeply over it, and even then Sally, observant on her little stool with Dinah in her lap, wondered that Captain Patterson never hesitated in knowing which of the ladies was Miss Deborah. But a dreadful though suddenly struck her.

"Excuse me, sir," she cried, "but you never would take Andrew away before the house-raising, would you? Oh, please don't, for it's to be the greatest occasion and it was Andrew and I who found the Picture Tree where the house is to stand, and we've been looking forward to it for weeks."

Captain Patterson felt Andrew's eyes eagerly fixed on his face.

"When is the house-raising to be held, little Miss Sally?" he asked and Sally responded eagerly.

"Just in ten days, sir! Why, that's scarcely more than a week!"

Captain Patterson pondered for a moment, his eyes resting on Miss Deborah's head bent over her knitting, as he thought.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story So Far

Uncle Joseph, working one afternoon at the site of the house he was going to raise for Aunt Nannie, in a clearing in the woods in Happy Valley, Maine, found an old Indian spear head and a greenish stone shaped like a fish, and gave them to Sallie, his young niece, and Andrew, a boy who lived with them. Andrew was often serious and thoughtful, remembering his father, Captain Patterson, of the brig Fair American, and wondering when he would hear from him. The Captain was long overdue on a voyage to the West Indies and to Andrew and the kindly Smiths, with whom he lived, the wait for news of him seemed very long.

Tearing through Aunt Deborah's China asters, Andrew catapulted himself into the stranger's arms—A Drawing by Helen Sewell.

Afoot in Manila

By Paul Sheeline

The Silversandal, gallant little freighter in which we are making our tour of the world, tied up at a pier in Manila harbor on Monday morning, December fifth. Down on the dock, a milling crowd of tan-skinned stevedores and a few white officials and visitors awaited us.

Pier 7, where we tied up, was as up-to-date as any in New York. Four giant cranes ran up and down on a steel track, operated from a glass-enclosed cage high in the air. Inside the pier, where the cargo was stored, there were also overhead cranes. Large trucks roared up and down between the many cases and bales. All the waving and shouting, the bustle, the activity, the excitement, made me eager to get ashore and spend some of the energy which I had stored up during twenty days at sea.

As soon as we had had our passports properly examined and stamped, Tim and I walked down the gangway with no idea where we were going, except that we intended to see as much of Manila as possible. We were loaded down with mail, having been entrusted with all the passengers' Christmas cards, as well as our own, to take to the post office. We were also taking everybody's films to be developed.

The Intramuros

Agilely we dodged the discharging cargo and found our way out among the maze of crates and cases. As we stepped into the street, we were besieged by half a dozen gesticulating natives, each of whom wanted us to take his taxi. But, having been told by the Captain that the best word to use in the East is "no," we said it many times, and pushed ahead on foot. Some of the "cabbies" were diehards, and drove along hopefully beside us, finding it unbelievable that these foreigners would rather walk than ride in their own dilapidated jallopies. Finally, they caught the idea that perhaps we were going to walk, and dropped behind, one by one.

Directly ahead of us stood the western entrance to the "Intramuros," the walled city. It was here that the first white settlers of Manila built their houses, and, in order to keep away belligerent natives, constructed a surrounding barrier of roughly-hewn logs. That was in 1517. Through many years the "Intramuros" has grown and flourished. Its logs have been replaced by thick walls of stone, a moat and fortress have been added. Until 1852 the gates were closed from 11 p. m. to 4 a. m. every night, and up to seventy-five years ago these old walls constantly suffered the attacks of Moro pirates.

It is inside the "Intramuros" that are most of the historic buildings, old churches, and original universities of Manila. Walking around the crooked, narrow streets, below overhanging second stories in medieval style, it is not difficult to imagine steel-helmeted guards, young gallants with plumed hats and swords, beautiful "senoritas" gazing down from balcony windows. It is the atmosphere of old Spain.

Patios With Fountains

As we proceeded down the "Calle Real" in the Old City, we passed little musty tailor shops, bakeries, curio dealers, private houses, each giving off its own particular odor. We had a few peeks into open gates, disclosing flowery Spanish "patios," fountains, and climbing vines everywhere.

We say the older Filipina women, dressed in the traditional "mestiza," bright-hued woven cloth with puffy starched sleeves, a long skirt with the hem drawn up and tucked in at the waist. Men with gaily-colored transparent "nina" cloth shirts made from pineapple fibers, covered with delicate embroidery. We heard the wooden clatter of the "chinelas" (native slippers worn by both men and women) on the cobblestones; the discordant shouts of the "carretela" drivers to their poor little downtrodden mules; the harsh clanging of the bicycle signal bells mingling with the rarer sound of an automobile horn; the intellectual monotone of professors lecturing in the upstairs rooms of many of the buildings.

The New East and the Old

It was all strange to us; strange but new and different. A city whose people, although Westernized to a large extent, still cling instinctively to the customs handed down by their Brahman, Malayan, Mohammedan, Chinese, Portugese, and Spanish ancestors.

In the "Intramuros" was vividly portrayed the contrast between the new and the old East. Mothers in their "mestizas" walking alongside their western-clad daughters. Filippino men, wearing American trousers, shirts, and shoes, squatting down Chinese-fashion on the sidewalk to have a chat with a friend. These instances may be slight, but they definitely showed how the Orient is adopting the white man's civilizations, while reluctant to forget his own.

Continuing our walk, with scarcely time to record all our impressions in our minds, we came out of the Walled City and crossed the bridge over the Pasig River, which brought us to the industrial and commercial part of Manila. It was there that we could see the real progress the Filippinos have been making. Their buildings are of the latest style architecture, their bridges, streets, and city projects are equal to any such American undertakings. Manila is rich in universities and training schools of all kinds, some of which were founded before our oldest American colleges.

The "Escolta" is Manila's main street and contains all the best shops and Bazaars. There you can buy any of the goods sold in America, from tooth brushes to ice cream sodas, washing machines, and imitation Persian carpets.

In the five days that the Silversandal remained at the port of Manila, discharging cargo, Tim and I covered every bit of the city. We went for a walk in the Chinese quarter, which consisted mainly of tea and silk warehouses. To get there we had to cross a toll bridge made of separate floats that sank to the level of the water at each step. We saw Dewey boulevard, the city's finest avenue, along which are the Elk's Club, the United States High Commissioner's projected residence, and many of the houses of the foremost citizens. We visited the San Augustine church, oldest in Manila, which was finished in 1606. It has withstood the several severe earthquakes that destroyed or badly damaged many other buildings. The lovely building is in pure Spanish renaissance style.

We left Manila after only five days, but with the pleasant knowledge that we were to return to load cargo after we had visited Shanghai and Hong Kong.

A House in an Oak Tree

High up in the branches of an oak that stands near a farm at Stoke Bruern, Northamptonshire, England, is as snug a little house as you could find anywhere.

It was built by the farmer's son, Sidney Gardner, a 16-year-old schoolboy, with the help of one or two of his village friends, and measures 10 ft. long, 10 ft. wide and 6 ft. high. It was completed in two weeks.

Before the boys thought of having a tree-top house, they camped out in two derelict cottages on the farm lands. But the roofs leaked, and the rain and the wind got in, and what with one thing and another, it was decided to try another residence. Then came the idea to build a nest, and plans were immediately set in motion. The cottages, being no longer of any use, were stripped of old beams and other necessary material which was carried across the fields. After being hauled up from the ground, it was placed carefully in position between the forked branches of the tree.

The house, which consists of one room with a front door, is approached by means of a stairway composed of old mowing machine blades driven into the trunk at intervals and leading to a rope ladder. While the boys are asleep at night the ladder is hidden among the leaves. For furniture the boys have bedsteads with mattresses stuffed with straw from the barn, chairs, a slow-combustion stove, a battery electric light set, shelves containing a good supply of food, and a store of fuel. The walls are hung with sacks which add a touch of romance to the place while, at the same time, keeping out draughts.

A Boy and His Violin

The last day of the old year was a memorable one for Rover Scout Eric Burnage who left his work in the Despatch Department of the Boy Scouts' Imperial Headquarters, London, to set forth on what may well prove to be the road to the end of the rainbow, taking with him one friend—a violin.

For the past six years Burnage, who is now 22 years of age, has been studying the violin seriously, giving up every moment of his spare time to it and playing on an average five hours a day. In order not to disturb his colleagues when practising scales during the lunch hour, he made his instrument mute by stuffing it with strips of flannel torn from an old pair of trousers.

The result of all this devoted work became known when he played at a social given at the Imperial Headquarters two years ago. His performance so astonished the audience that arrangements were made by Lord Hampton, Chief Commissioner, for him to have free lessons from the famous teacher, Mr. Dettmar Dressel. A new violin was bought for him from a fund for educating Scouts, and he was then invited to play at the home of a contributor to the fund. Unknown to Burnage, some critics were present, who confirmed the opinion of those who had previously heard his performance.

"Mr. Burnage has a great talent for his instrument and an understanding of music that should carry him far," wrote one of the critics. "His intonation is almost impeccable and he can make beautiful and expressive tone both in forte and in piano—this latter being more rare in violinists than the former."

Soon after this, contracts for engagements began to arrive, and armed with these, and the good wishes of his fellow Scouts, young Burnage faces the New Year with great expectations.

Answers to the Puzzling Ride

1. Gate. 2. Barn. 3. Windmill. 4. Creek. 5. Hedge. 6. Fence. 7. Trees. 8. House. 9. Grass. 10. Bridge.

Illustrations from "They Still Draw Pictures," by Spanish child artists. Top: Intricate picture of Valencia's media, drawn from memory by A. Guerra, 14. Center: A gay water color captioned "In the Kitchen in the School of Freinet," drawn by Carmen Notariiau in a French colony for children. Bottom: Picture of villagers in front of an improvised theater, drawn by Pilar Marcos Garcia, 14, of Bellus.

A Goodly Company of Books

Book Reviews

Gay Christmas packages, we hope, contained many a good story for all of you, and yet, as we enter the New Year, we can promise you that there are still in store a goodly number of the new books that may come your way. Among the late additions in both school and public libraries you will, without doubt, find the collection we present this month.

"Red Hugh"

Comparable to the strong and heroic tales of Scottish clansmen are the stirring adventures of young O'Donnell of Tyrconnel, as related in "Red Hugh of Ireland," by Jeannette C. Nolan. The story deals with but a single episode in the eventful life of Red Hugh O'Donnell when this valiant hero, as a youth full of vigor and promise, was secretly taken away and held a prisoner in Dublin Castle.

Those were tumultuous days in the history of Ireland when the English emissaries of Queen Elizabeth darkly plotted with intrigue, and often cruelty, to subjugate patriotic Irish leaders. Red Hugh's prowess and renown during nine years of leadership, following upon his return to Ballyshannon Castle and his inauguration as The O'Donnell, chief of the famous clan, are well-known facts of history.

The incidents of the story that led the daring youth into the net of danger spread for him under the English authorities in Dublin are full of exciting action. During the months of his captivity, with young Art O'Neill his companion in trouble, suspense is held at high pitch while secret loyalties are at work to make their escape possible.

* * *

A Goldsmith's Apprentice

Another historical story of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which is much lighter and gayer than the Irish tale, even though the dark cloud of Spanish invasion threatened, is "The Boy Who Lived on London Bridge," by Rupert Sargent Holland.

Of all the dwellings in the town Giles Lytton, apprenticed to Martin Pike, master goldsmith favored by the Queen, thought none so attractive as the old house of the goldsmith in the middle of London Bridge, built as it was above a busy street and an even busier river. Every morning, Giles found time to climb to the roof to enjoy the panorama of the Thames. Often on the neighboring roof would be Captain Smollett's serving man, Sebastian Florio, who with his master in the Lass o' London had been in many a foreign port.

Giles's days were by no means always spent in the shop, although he was loath to miss important personages who came to admire and to purchase the treasures wrought by the artist craftsmen. Many of those visits were more full of fun and excitement than even the merrymaking in the Queen's gardens at Greenwich on All Hallow's Eve.

The hot midsummer of 1588 found Giles aboard the Lass o' London in company with Captain Smollett. The ship was one with many other merchant ships and fishing smacks loaded with supplies for the English fleet. The shining cliffs of Dover left behind them and approaching Calais, they watched the Queen's ships harassing the great galleons of Spain.

* * *

Two Girls at School

For girls who enjoy boarding school stories, there are two that will win popularity. Susannah Winston, the lively little heroine of two earlier books, has left the Yukon, the Mounties, and the happy hours of riding across the plains in northwest Canada, and in "Susannah at Boarding School," by Muriel Dennison, "like a good Mountie taking his Arctic service" has a year of training at Arundel Abbey, where from her window she could see across the meadows the towers of Eton and Windsor Castle.

In her school adventures Susannah will lose none of her previous admirers, and will have many more, all of whom finally will understand the decision she makes when her mother and father ask whether it shall be Paris or Arundel again for another year.

The other school story, "One Winter," by Martin Gale, will be read for its story interest perhaps by some girls a bit younger. This again is a companion book to an earlier one by the same author—"One Summer."

Here we have American girls and boys at the Orchard School at Linsdown, within horseback riding distance of some of their summer homes, a place where they enjoy their work and play, with as few rules as possible. Jinnie Bradford and Migs Squire are the older girls. They room together. It is their last year at the Orchard School. Their interests predominate.

Changes that the seasons bring in country life are all enjoyed—outdoor picnics in the fall, sledding and skiing when snow comes, and making maple syrup in the spring. At that time, it is considered "solid comfort" to boil down the maple sugar on an electric burner by one's bed!

* * *

When Columbus Sailed

A young collector on the search among the recent books for worthwhile treasure will find an enduring gem in "The Log of Christopher Columbus' First Voyage to America," with its completely appropriate decorations by John O'Hara Cosgrave II. The clear printed text is the actual log of the voyage as copied by Columbus' companion, Bartholomew Las Casas. The details of the day by day journal are pictured in sepia drawings that surge along from page to page. The slender volume is harmonious from cover to cover.

* * *

Children in Spain

Of real significance as an expression of contemporary history, is a collection of sixty drawings made by Spanish children during the War, published under the title, "They Still Draw Pictures!" This small volume of crayon sketches has been made with the co-operation of schools in Madrid and Valencia. The foreword is by Aldous Huxley. Profits from the sale of the publication at $1 a copy are used for the Quaker relief work among the children of Spain.

The ages of the young artists are mostly between ten and fourteen years, with an occasional picture done by a six-year-old. The children's vivid impressions of war—the constant air raids and the flight from danger—give us a real story to read, demanding our full attention. Their drawings, too, of the welcoming hospitality and amusements that can be theirs in the safer homes or colonies in Spain or France must move us to suport in every way possible the relief work for them.

* * *

Stories of Four Operas

True it is that the opera gives an especial thrill when story, music, and characters are familiar. In time for the opera season this year, authorized by the Metropolitan Opera Guild, are simply told versions of four of the great operas, published in inexpensive form. The adaptations have been done by Robert Lawrence. Interspersed in the text, in music notations, are the melodies of the striking themes. The small volumes are colorful and gay for the illustrations are miniatures of some of the stage settings. The operas are, "Aida," adapted from Verdi; "Carmen," adapted from Bizet; "Hansel and Gretel," adapted from Humperdinck; and "Lohengrin," adapted from Wagner.

Mary Adeline Whitney

Red Hugh of Ireland, by Jeanette C. Nolan. Illustrated by Richard Bennett. New York: Harper Brothers. $2.

The Boy Who Lived on London Bridge, by Rupert Sargent Holland. Illustrated by Paul Quinn. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith. $2.

Susannah at Boarding School, by Muriel Dennison. Illustrated by Marguerite Bryan. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Co. $2.

One Winter, by Martin Gale. Illustrated by Margaret Van Doren. New York: The Viking Press. $1.75.

The Log of Christopher Columbus' Voyage to America. Illustrated by John O'Hara Cosgrave II. New York: William R. Scott. $2.

They Still Draw Pictures: by Spanish Children. Introduction by Aldous Huxley. Spanish Child Welfare Association of America, 9 East 46th Street, New York City. $1.

Aida, from Verdi's opera; **Carmen**, from Bizet's opera; **Hansel and Gretel**, from Humperdinck's opera; **Lohengrin**, from Wagner's opera; all the stories adapted by Robert Lawrence. New York: Grosset and Dunlap. 50 cents each.

They Skied 3,000 Years Ago

So many people take up skiing these days that it is hard to believe that it was not looked upon as a sport until just over 50 years ago. The now famous Norwegian Ski Association was founded as a purely sporting association in 1883.

Skiing, as a means of getting about when the snow lay on the ground, is very ancient, however, a speed of from 40 to 80 miles an hour having been reached on long, wooden runners. We are told that a ski, which was dug out of a bog in Norway recently, is well over 3,000 years old. One may safely surmise that ancient dwellers in northern countries had no other means of getting swiftly from place to place in winter time.

Skiing today has become a highly developed art as well as a recreation, and courses of instruction by experts are now being given in London where snow is sprayed from machines on to specially constructed courses, thus giving the student an opportunity to become thoroughly skilled before the holiday among the mountains begins.

Long Jumps

Jumping on skis requires an amount of skill, a perfect balance, and a steady head. Although skiers attain dizzy heights when jumping, a ski jump is not measured by height but by the length traveled from the edge of the take-off to the spot where the jumper lands on the snow-covered slope of the hill.

The best ski jump on record was achieved by a man named Josef Bradl at Planica in Yugoslavia. With arms outspread, and skis beautifully placed, he swooped upwards and then downwards for a distance of 339 feet. A Canadian skier named Bob Lymburne covered a total distance of 280 feet at Revelstoke in British Columbia only a short time ago. As for speed, the highest yet reached was 82 miles an hour on a prepared track and with specially made skis. Incidentally, all the best skis are made of hickory, but ash and birch are also used, the latter being found in Norway and Sweden, countries which have produced many champions.

Racing on skis is very popular in Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland, Canada, and other places, and competitors in races of roughly three miles usually average 40 miles an hour for the whole distance. This means that they are frequently traveling at a mile a minute during the race.

Long distance races over courses of from 12 to 30 miles are normally covered from one to four hours. These courses consist of one third uphill, one third downhill, and the remaining third along level ground. Only experts can hope to win events of this nature, and even they often find the going extremely tiring.

A Slalom Race

Another type of race on skis is known as a slalom race, one in which competitors have to follow a line marked by pairs of flags between which they must pass. To miss out a single pair of flags puts a competitor out of the race. As a rule the slalom race begins at about 600 feet up, with about 20 to 30 pairs of flags marking the course. This event calls for great skill in turning, and very few flags are knocked over or missed.

Watching a big jumping competition is a thrilling experience as there may be as many as 300 skiers taking part. They leap at the rate of three a minute; each has three jumps and, although there are often nearly a thousand separate jumps comparatively few competitors fall.

The whole art of skiing consists in mastering the many kinds of turns; being able to make swift recoveries, and to execute all movements at any speed and on any type of snow, which, of course, varies a great deal according to the temperature, the type of ground upon which it falls, and other circumstances.

Home for Crows

In some parts of South Africa, crows have frequently been discovered building their nests on top of telegraph or telephone poles, thus causing an interference in the transmission of messages. To prevent this the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has thoughtfully provided special nests made of wire, which are fixed to the poles at intervals.

Once a week, a linesman travels along the line to examine the fixtures. Imagine his surprise when one day he discovered an "unofficial" crow's nest on one of the poles! Evidently this crow did not approve of the Government type and so built its own nest out of wire strangely twisted into what looked like a wonderful waste-paper basket and weighing no less than 12 pounds!

Horizon

Horizon is not land and is not sky,
But both are mingled by the roving eye.

You take the facile hand to be a shade
Across the brow and let sight wade

Into a world half land, half air:
Between them something separately fair.

This is horizon that you say you see
And is not, though it seems to be.

JOHN RITCHEY

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Boston Amusements—Plays and Playwrights, New Films, Art

Lucas & Pritchard

Gertrude Lawrence **Paul McGrath**

As Susan and her husband in the last act of "Susan and God," coming to the Shubert on Feb. 13.

Edith Atwater

In Rachel Crothers' play, "Susan and God."

'The Lady Vanishes' Adroitly

Audiences may be drawn to the Keith Memorial by "The Great Man Votes" but the finer exhibit of film making on the bill is Alfred Hitchcock's spy story, "The Lady Vanishes." The latter is an unusually adroit and steadily entertaining example of mystery narrative put together by a master of his craft. In New York it was voted by the movie reviewers the best directed picture of the year. Superlatives are always open to challenge. But "The Lady Vanishes" deserves a place at least in the upper brackets.

With the aid of a skillfully chosen English cast, the yarn unfolds easily and naturally, beginning in a little Balkan village with a group of guests marooned by a train delay. Suspense is built up gradually as the train resumes its journey. A tweedy Englishwoman, who befriends a younger compatriot just as the train is starting, disappears shortly thereafter. Strangely enough, other passengers who should have known better deny that she ever was present.

But there are clues to confound their bland assertions. The girl, whom she had aided, and a brash youth interested in music begin to unravel the puzzle. Eventually they discover her; but before they escape, the train is sidetracked and a pitched battle is waged with agents of a mythical nation who would prevent her message being delivered in London.

Mr. Hitchcock has forgotten none of the tricks of his trade in picking his way through the scenario. There is an abundance of handsome photography. There are delightful touches of humor, with a pair of Englishmen, bent on reaching a cricket match, as the chief foils. The important points in the narrative are emphasized lightly but clearly. Margaret Lockwood and Michael Redgrave are an attractive hero and heroine, and such a familiar acquaintance as Paul Lukas turns up, outwardly unruffled by the sinister events about him. Dame May Whitty, who is the disappearing passenger, has the handicap of being out of sight during much of the story, but when she is present she does her work well. Altogether it is admirable diversion of its kind.

By comparison "The Great Man Votes" seems a little obviously contrived to exploit the talents of John Barrymore and his juvenile companions, Virginia Weidler and Peter Holden. Mr. Barrymore, to be sure, gives a bouncing performance as a widower who imbibed heavily but did not forget to instruct his two offspring is classical backgrounds. In his better days, it seems, he had been a scholar of some note.

His chance to rehabilitate himself comes in a political campaign when the party in power decides to use the precinct in which he is the sole voter as a bellwether for the rest of the city. Perhaps the ethics of the manner in which he secures the promise of a commissionership may be open to question. But the faith that his children keep in him is emphasized as the prodominant influence in his reformation. And an ingenious tag line establishes the integrity of the electorate.

The two youngsters are genuinely amusing without being unduly precocious. Miss Weidler in particular conducts herself with seeming unawareness of the camera. Master Holden is a likable child but there are moments when he seems to be responding to instructions. Katharine Alexander is a sympathetic teacher, and Donald MacBride takes full advantage of comic opportunities as the boss of the district.

By itself "The Great Man Votes" may leave something to be desired. With "The Lady Vanishes" it fills out an unusual double bill.

E. F. M.

The X-Ray in Art

With interest in the technical study of paintings awakened by the publication of "Art Criticism from a Laboratory," by Alan Burroughs, it is recalled that there is a permanent exhibition of his studies in the Fogg Museum. It consists principally of photographs and the "shadowgraphs" of the X-ray. These are somewhat austere, showing only outlines, brush strokes and the areas of white pigment with which the older painters modeled their form. But, with the aid of the accompanying notes, they enable the visitor to share in Mr. Burroughs' discoveries and follow him to his conclusions.

The present trend of X-ray investigation is toward critical analysis of painter's styles. Jan van Eyck, Giovanni Bellini and especially Rembrandt are here represented.

Plays to Come

What Every Woman Wants —At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Jan. 30. Comedy by Saxon Kling and Esther Forbes with Francine Larrimore in the chief part. It has previously been called "Kate's Mischief," "For Proper Baptism," and "O Stranger, Stranger!"

Macbeth — At the Copley starting Tuesday, Jan. 31, in a production by the Federal Theater.

Ruth Draper—At the Plymouth, starting Monday, Feb. 6, with a program of monologues and character sequences.

Susan and God — At the Shubert starting Feb. 13. Rachel Crothers' play with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal part.

I'd Rather Be Right — At the Boston Opera House starting Feb. 20. George M. Cohan returning for a second visit as Chief Executive of the nation.

Dowling Persists With Barry Play

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Eddie Dowling, Irish actor-producer, has all the stubbornness of his race and that very quality may lead him to another success. He refuses to close his presentation of Philip Barry's play, "Here Come the Clowns," although it appeared from the box office statements immediately after the premiere that it was to be one of those sudden departures that occur all too frequently on Broadway.

When "Here Come the Clowns" opened a few weeks ago it was greeted by what is known as "mixed notices." Some of the critics liked it tremendously; some had complaints, the most frequent one being that they believed Mr. Barry sketched his play in "too confused thinking"; and the general idea seemed to be that the play had only a fair chance of a prosperous run. Mr. Dowling prepared to close the show.

Then he got tough about it, and announced that the run would continue. He has some striking precedents for such action. Earl Carroll once bought for a sum that approximated $65 a show that was an almost immediate failure when it opened in Greenwich Village. That show was the long-run "White Cargo," and it made Mr. Carroll a fortune.

"Abie's Irish Rose" earned an all-time record income for Anne Nichols after it received a critical bombardment. Critics were still making uncomplimentary remarks about it on the fifth anniversary of its premiere.

Mr. Dowling has the chief part of Clancy, the Irish stagehand. There are many scenes more symbolical than realistic, and some of them are a bit confusing. But, Mr. Dowling and Mr. Barry are positive the play will be a success. And, perhaps they may prove themselves right.

News of the Screen

Mitchell as O'Hara

Thomas Mitchell is a busy actor. He recently finished a part in "Stagecoach," has been signed to play the role of Scarlett O'Hara's father in "Gone With the Wind," and at present is pretending to be a renegade flier in "Plane Number 4"

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Shooting "Captain Fury"

"Captain Fury," a story of Australia in the mid-nineteenth century, has recently gone before the cameras with a cast that includes Brian Aherne, Victor McLaglen, June Lang, Paul Lukas, Claude Allister, Lumsden Hare, and Gibson Gowland.

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Chaplin Brothers

Sidney Chaplin was expected to arrive in Hollywood over the weekend to help direct and generally assist in the production of Charles Chaplin's forthcoming picture, "The Dictator." During the past few years the younger Chaplin has been in Europe representing his brother's interests. He may be remembered on the screen for his acting in "Charlie's Aunt" and "The Better 'Ole." He will remain in the United States indefinitely.

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Coming and Going

Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett will co-star in the production of the Dumas story, "The Man in the Iron Mask."

Flora Robson has commitments in the theater to fill when she has finished work in Hollywood on "Wuthering Heights." Incidentally, they are speaking of it now on the West Coast as Samuel Goldwyn's "Wuthering Heights" not Miss Brontë's. But to get back to Miss Robson—she will hurry away to London to act in Zoe Akins' onetime Pulitzer Prize winner, "The Old Maid."

A Worcester Playwright Advances Toward Boston

By E. F. Melvin

"It's the third house on the left," Esther Forbes had said over the telephone. And so it was—a house in Trowbridge Street, Worcester, with a beamed Elizabethan exterior, terraced grounds, spacious drive, and a large comfortable living room that seemed the proper setting for a novelist and playwright. For Miss Forbes is both. She has published several novels, and her first play—now called "What Every Woman Wants"—will be seen at the Wilbur in Boston next week on its way to New York.

"It's not really my play," she hastily explained before she seated herself in front of the fire. "Saxon Kling wrote most of it. He is the one you should talk to."

Mr. Kling, it seems, is more familiar with the theater than Miss Forbes. He has written for the stage before, had been teaching dramatics last winter at the Bancroft School in Worcester, and lived across the street from Miss Forbes. He had thought that material like that in some of her novels—"Paradise" and "A Mirror for Witches" in particular—might make an amusing comedy of seventeenth century New England. So they collaborated. The play is three-quarters his and a quarter hers, she said.

Completely New

No, it's not a dramatization of any of her novels. It's all fresh material. She wanted to be straight on that, though she agreed that there was nothing reprehensible about adapting a novel for the stage.

How did they work? Well, Mr. Kling would write some of the play and bring it over and they would sit in front of the fire and discuss it.

The plot? "Fifty-fifty," she thought, and then admitted that perhaps she had supplied a little more than that. Since the play has been in rehearsal there has been some rewriting. Lines that look well on paper sometimes don't sound so well on the stage, she discovered. "Plays are not written, they're rewritten," Mr. Kling had quoted to her, and she thought there was something to it.

There will be a distinctly Massachusetts background to the story. The setting is supposed to be early Sudbury. It probably won't look like Sudbury on the stage, she suspected. The church where the third act takes place is patterned more or less on the Ship Church in Hingham. And the idea for one of Francine Larrimore's costumes came from a portrait of Rebecca Rawson in Boston. Miss Larrimore, it seems, will be a farmer's widow who buys an indentured servant, intending to marry him to one of her servants, but falls in love with the lad herself.

Miss Forbes has considerable sympathy for indentured servants. The first Forbes to arrive in America, she said, had been captured by Cromwell and was sent over under indenture — to Cambridge, she thought, though he later was one of the founders of Marlborough.

Four Titles? No, Eight

Those four names by which the play has been variously announced in the newspapers? Oh, there must have been eight at least, she insisted. But even she couldn't remember all of them. "Original Sin" and "The Widow's Might" were a couple that never appeared in print. She didn't like either of them, nor "Kate's Mischief," for that matter. "What Every Woman Wants," she felt, sounded too much like a revival of Barrie's play. When the play gets to New York, it will have still another title. It will be "Come Live With Me," from a line by Christopher Marlowe. But in Boston it will remain "What Every Woman Wants."

Miss Forbes attended rehearsals in New York for a couple of weeks and was greatly impressed by the skill of theater people at work. Incidentally there are New England overtones to some of those involved in the production. Arthur Sircom, the director, for instance, has a Boston and Andover background; and Don Terry, who is in the cast, had forebears in Sudbury, was born in South Natick, and went to school at Andover and Harvard.

Rehearsals? She liked them. And while she was in New York they told her that she could go to any play she wished for nothing. It was the first time she ever had that privilege and she was delighted. What did she see? Well, to be exact, only one play, Philip Barry's "Here Come the Clowns." They had been rehearsing in the theater where "Here Come the Clowns" is played and she had seen the sets during the daytime so she wanted to know what happened at night against those backgrounds.

The first performance of her own play will be at New Haven Friday and Miss Forbes expects to be there. She will also be at Hartford Saturday, when there will be afternoon and evening performances. And Boston, of course, Monday night—probably backstage.

Does she expect to go on writing plays? Well, she wasn't sure. There is a glamour to the theater, she admitted. She hasn't been able to get down to work on her next novel while preparations for the play were in progress. The novel hasn't a name yet but it will be about Boston in the years between the Boston Massacre and the Battle of Lexington. She was working on "The General's Lady" last spring at the same time that the play was being written. But a novel and a play at the same time is too much.

Perhaps she'll just wait and see how the play comes out. It's fun watching it being put together.

Looking On

Robert Benchley

In "How to Watch Football," short film coming Friday to the Trans-Lux.

Gilbert and Sullivan From Federal Theater

Arrangements have been made for bringing to Boston the New York Company of the Federal Theater in a cycle of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, for two weeks only, to follow "Macbeth" at the Copley Theater and to open Tuesday evening, March 7. This group, which has also been seen in Chicago and Philadelphia will give "H. M. S. Pinafore," "Mikado," "Pirates of Penzance," "Gondoliers," and "Trial by Jury."

Returning

Courtesy, Steinway & Sons

Ignace Jan Paderewski

Who will make this year his twentieth tour of the United States, with a recital in Symphony Hall early in May.

Symphony Hall Guest

Toppo

Gregor Piatigorsky

Cello soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday and Saturday in the Saint-Saëns Concerto in A minor and Bloch's "Schelomo."

Gus Bundy

Saxon Kling **Esther Forbes** **Francine Larrimore**

The two authors (left) confer with the principal actress of "What Every Woman Wants," coming to the Wilbur on Jan. 30.

A New Window by Mr. Connick

By Dorothy Adlow

We happened to visit the workshop of Charles J. Connick on a dark gray day. We regretted a little that there was no sunshine to penetrate the colored glass windows on display. But there was a pleasant shock in the first view of the Great North Window for the Hennepin Avenue Church of Minneapolis, because the dull light was translated into controlled brilliance by the decorated glass. In making a north window, glass men remember that the exposure is to the most even and dullest light. They compensate accordingly in their choice of color, balancing dullness with vividness, sobriety with cheerfulness.

This Great North Window is devoted to representative women of the Old and New Testaments: Ruth, Esther, Mary, and Dorcas. The stylized ornate figures are surrounded by traditional symbols, so that the window "reads" in accordance with a solid and meaningful text. In fact, there is very little abstract decorative material, for the symbolic figures fill most of the available space. The design holds to the medieval requisite of austerity and flatness, and yet it is possible within the strict discipline of conventionalized drawing to convey character and personal warmth. Mary is represented in an attitude to devotion. Dorcas holds the symbol of charity, a spinner's staff. Ruth bears a sheaf of barley, while Esther holds a sprig of myrtle. The latter is portrayed in resplendent raiment, while the others are costumed in simpler habiliments. The panels containing the four figures are surmounted by sparkling traceries and flanked to left and right by figures of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The colors show an indulgence in the glass palette, which is permissible in north windows. Golden yellows are used generously, along with warming reds, while violet tones provide a transition to the cooler hues of blue which always supply the ethereal sustaining mood in stained glass. This window is studded with bright spots of color and transfixed with white radiations more than is common.

Those who prefer the more somber and detached moods in stained glass may find this Minneapolis window too abundant fare.

Alice Frye Leach

At the Copley Society there is on view an exhibition of paintings by Alice Frye Leach. The display consists of portraits and sketches.

The painter has put into her portraiture more than a mere record of outward form. In almost every instance she convinces us that she has a friendly or affectionate or enraptured feeling about her model. Impressive are the likeness of Mrs. William Arras and, also, portraits which she calls "Serenity" and "Self-Possession." A group of portraits which she entitles "Types" reveals her preoccupation with such varied models as a Syrian, an Alsatian, a Southern Negro, and a Norman.

In her sketches, she indulges in a certain informality and a pleasant poetic descriptiveness. Appealing are such themes as "The Old Stearns Homestead," covered with wisteria, "Alice in Wonderland," and "Nantucket Interior."

It is apparent that the artist has enjoyed immensely making these pictures which are strengthened by her enthusiasm and sentiment.

Portraits in Wax

At Doll and Richards there is an exhibition of portraits in wax by Ethel Frances Mundy.

Wax portraiture is an old craft. The material yields easily to the pressure of modeling and tooling. Miss Mundy does not slur over facts or details which may help to give a more complete or more recognizable likeness. She even employs color to achieve a total effect of realism. Her method is consistent, and her craftsmanship of good enough quality to produce lifelike and pleasing portrayals, which do not seem at all dwarfed by the miniature size.

More richly plastic, more mature in artistic qualification, are some little portaits in the round. The small busts rely on purely sculptural factors, and Miss Mundy has conveyed to them an admirably delicate and human characterization. They speak for themselves sculpturally, and hold up very well when compared with the medallions, which are fortified by a surface literalness that at moments puts them into the class of mannequins. The little round sculptures, on the other hand, possess the rich ingredient of imagination. Here the artist is significant for what she chooses to suppress as much as for what she includes in her imagery.

And Now Comes The 'Infinidome'

Springfield, Mass., is considering building in one of its parks a municipal theater of revolutionary design called an "Infinidome." Conceived by Blanding Sloan, Eastern Regional Director of the WPA Federal Theater, the Infinidome is described as the last word in modern theater design and the first step toward the theater of the future.

A distinctly American achievement, the Infinidome permits the theater to come into its own as a means of community expression. Adaptable to every type of stage presentation—pageants, plays, ballets, concerts and movies—it can also, with the installation of the necessary equipment, become a planetarium. A purely functional building, looking unlike a conventional theater, the Infinidome is a low, flat structure surmounted by a 200-foot dome. The foyer will be so constructed that it can be transformed into an outdoor terrace open to the surrounding park.

The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 600 to 1,200. Although no proscenium arch limits the stage, conventional types of plays can be produced on it as easily as on any existing stage. By means of lighting the dome can be utilized for elaborate color symphonies, sky scenes, underwater effects. Through the introduction of the latest stage equipment, both intimate scenes and vast, panoramic spectacles can be achieved with equal ease.

The orchestra will be placed in a hidden pit below the floor of the auditorium with the director so located as to be able to conduct and still have a clear view of the stage.

The use of the Infinidome for film showings will open a field of interesting experiments. The motion picture industry has struggled for a long time to get movies projected on wide areas, but the limitations of the usual flat surface has hitherto rendered this impossible. The use of the curved dome of the Infinidome as a projection area makes possible the use of the wide angle lens.

The color organ is another modern instrument which has not yet found a satisfactory auditorium. In the Infinidome it could be used with music in a new kind of visual concert.

'Faust' for Arlington

The committee for the performance of Gounod's "Faust," by the Federal Music Project in Robbins Memorial Auditorium, Arlington, Friday evening, Jan. 27, is making preparations for a capacity audience. The Arlington Band of the American Legion is sponsoring the performance, the proceeds of which will be used to obtain uniforms and instruments.

Amusements

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Fri. Eve. Symphony Hall Tickets NOW
TRUDI SCHOOP
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SAT. MAT. at 2:30 Jordan Hall $1.65 to 40c
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JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON, Lillian GISH, Rose HOBART, Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:30
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D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
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MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Av. CI. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times, Oct. 31.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30 ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S *Musical Comedy*
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter — BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St., Evgs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—*Herald Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"★ ★ ★ ★" (Four Stars) *MANTLE, Daily News*
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, *Mirror.*
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2638
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
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JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
Beatrice Lillie in
SET TO MUSIC
A NEW REVUE by Noel Coward
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT. THEA., W. 48th St., Evgs. 8:40
Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40

The Home Forum

De Lacey Stirs the Nest

WHEN I went home Tuesday evening my desk was bare and De Lacey, alone in his private office, was bent over his chessboard in impartial struggle, putting himself into a jam with his right hand and deftly escaping from it with his left.

When I returned to work Wednesday morning, De Lacey's office was empty and on my desk lay a note: "Gone to Cleveland. Discharge Meyer Goldman. He has grown too big for an office boy."

De Lacey was frequently a puzzle, never more so than now. He liked Meyer, that I knew. Even in the boy's first days with us, when his awkwardness was painful and his mistakes incredible, De Lacey had thrown his weight in the lad's favor. "There's something there," he said. "Wait."

We waited, while Meyer's hair grew more controllable, his clothing better cared for; while consonants appeared like welcome landmarks in the swampy mumbo-jumbo that he used for speech.

One morning he came in with twelve dozen yellow pencils. "A store was going out of business, and I bought them for a bargain," he announced. "They're good. Try one." De Lacey wrote, experimentally, and approved; he inquired the price, and again approved.

"But," he said to Meyer, "suppose I hadn't liked them. What then?"

Meyer showed the sales slip. "I had the clerk mark it 'On approval.'"

"All right, Meyer," said De Lacey. "Thank you." The vice-president drew a random mark on his tablet and cocked one eyebrow in my direction. "Nice lead in these pencils," he remarked.

* * *

MEYER ENJOYED ERRANDS. De Lacey would send him for a new case for his binoculars, or a horn for his car. "New or second-hand?" Meyer would inquire.

Hand on chin, eyes twinkling, De Lacey considered. "I have no objection to second-hand, if it is good merchandise."

Meyer would be gone two hours, three hours, half a day. What commercial eddies and backcurrents he sounded we never knew; but he returned eventually with the prize under his arm, triumph in his eye and in his hand two thirds of the money De Lacey would have spent had he gone himself.

Meyer played the violin, privately and on his own time. De Lacey knew something about the instrument, too, and the office boy and the vice-president spent many odd moments disagreeing pleasantly about Kreisler and Spalding, about Stock and Damrosch, about Stradivarius and Guarnierius and Claude Pierray.

And now, here was De Lacey's decision—"Discharge Meyer." I called the boy in and, as gently as possible, carried out my instructions. He took it standing up, though most of his salary went to his parents and jobs were hard to find. After the first shock he pulled himself together, straightened up his desk and emptied his pockets of company pencils.

"Well, I'll be going," he said, and we shook hands. "I enjoyed working here. I'll find something else. I don't know where, but it's a good day to start looking."

* * *

THURSDAY MORNING WE had a new boy, a curlyhead with squeaky shoes. De Lacey was at the office remarkably early for a man whose train did not arrive until nine-forty. He was busy with callers all the morning, and it was after lunch before I had a free moment with him.

"Did you have a successful day in Cleveland?" I inquired.

"At the last minute, I changed my plans," he reported, blandly. "Mrs. De Lacey and I took the car and drove out north for a little relaxation."

"While I discharged Meyer."

"Right," he said, easily. "How did he take it?"

"We parted awkwardly, but as friends."

"Do I," asked De Lacey, "detect a little disapproval in your manner?"

"You probably detect my surprise, sir. I thought you liked Meyer. And his dismissal was rather sudden."

"Not very sudden," said De Lacey. "I have had it in mind for some time. Don't worry. If I was wrong, the burden falls on me."

He leaned back, and a reminiscent mood dropped upon him like an old coat. "Do you remember Miss Rengstrom?"

"I have seen her initials on old correspondence. But she was before my time."

"Sit down," invited De Lacey.

* * *

KATIE RENGSTROM (DE LACEY talking) was the kind of office girl you occasionally read about. She looked especially good to us, because we had been plagued with a series of stenographers who wrote what a man dictated, mistakes and all, and then took refuge in: "Well, that's what I have in my notes."

With Katie, all that was ended. While she gave a man a fair chance and took his dictation verbatim, she transcribed her notes that way only if they pleased her. Otherwise she blue-penciled, revised, adapted, rewrote and turned out a letter that made the dictator appreciate for the first time what a skillful correspondent he really was.

Everybody likes that kind of flattery.

When she was familiar with the business, Katie began going through the mail before it was distributed. There were always routine letters — shipping instructions, delivery inquiries, requests for circulars; she began pulling those out and answering them herself. She would lay them on my desk about noon, along with the answers for my signature; it speeded up things no end.

Instead of dictating to Katie, we began to say: "Tell the man no," or "Write up the usual contract with a thirty-day clause in it"; and that was a help, too.

All this was a bit of a burden on the girl, even though she was strong and active. If she had a fault, she was too conscientious; she couldn't do all this work during regular hours, so she came early and stayed until six o'clock and later.

One afternoon (still De Lacey speaking) I dropped back to the office at 5:30 and I heard her singing "He Shall Feed His Flock." A big, solid soprano voice, held down to office size. When she noticed me, she stopped abruptly.

"Pardon. I thought I was alone."

"It sounded good. Evidently you have studied."

"Oh, yes. With Bentini."

"Why aren't you a professional by now?"

"I am. I have a choir position." She told me the name of the church, reluctantly and without pride in her professional stature.

On Sunday, I went to the church and sat well hidden. Katie had a solo; she sang with the assurance and skill of a professional and held her audience silent to the end.

On Monday, when she was safely busy at her typewriter, I went down the street and saw Bentini.

"Miss Rengstrom? Oh, yes. A lovely girl."

"Why isn't she singing more? She has the voice and the training, if I'm a judge."

Bentini shrugged. "She is well equipped, but she lacks courage. She has a mother to support, and a job somewhere that she worships. She is afraid to let go of the salary. It is a disappointment."

And so I came back to the office, stiffened my moral courage and called Katie in. I talked to her a few minutes and then discharged her.

"For your own good, and because I like you—you're dismissed."

She was crushed. "Please! Please let me stay!"

But I was adamant. "I've given this a lot of thought, Katie. Here is two weeks' pay. Drop in once in a while and tell me how you're getting on."

* * *

DE LACEY FINISHED, AND looked at me as though the point of all this should be perfectly plain.

"Well?" I asked.

"It shows that you need not worry about Meyer. He will be vice-president of something, some day, but not in this business. The sooner he gets into his right field, the better. I was reminded to let him go when I saw this note in Tuesday's morning paper—'Carmen Thursday night, with the young American soprano, Katharine Rengstrom, as Micaela. Début.'"

De Lacey produced two tickets from his vest pocket and tapped them against the desk. "You have been thinking harsh thoughts about me. I shall have to prove I'm not such a bad sort. Let's go down to the Auditorium tonight and hear Carmen."

JOHN F. HAYES

By Courtesy of the Honolulu (Hawaii) Academy of Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A MING PAINTING OF GEESE

THIS picture was painted by Lü Chi of Ningpo, who belonged to a fifteenth-century group of Chinese painters that emulated an earlier tradition. He was the most celebrated bird painter of the Ming Dynasty, that last period of native Chinese rule (1368-1644).

The portrayal was executed on silk and it reveals a two-fold purpose, naturalistic depiction and decorative configuration of birds and flowers. The Chinese had a peculiar capacity for fulfilling both functions with the same strokes of the brush.

Man's Spiritual Capacity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS very helpful in any line of human endeavor to consider how limitless and individual are man's inherent abilities, faculties, and talents. The common task is illumined with inspiration, the good deed enriched with love and good will, as we realize the spiritual origin of God's gifts, which He bestows on all His children.

God is infinite Mind, divine intelligence—is eternal perfection, comprehending and expressing in man and the universe His complete, harmonious ideas. Since God is All-in-all, nothing has actual existence or reality beyond His infinite and perfect spiritual creation. The endless spiritual impartation from divine Mind to man and the universe gives each one access to infinite good. No one can measure man's capacity for good. No one should ever limit the possibilities for good in his own righteous and helpful thinking.

Pondering on the infinity of God and His spiritual idea, man, enables us to apprehend ever-appearing, radiant joy and usefulness. In Christian Science, everyone may grasp the spiritual man's actual, tangible identity, with its boundless opportunities for progressive unfoldment. Christian Science is the vital, fundamental, scientific statement of Christianity, as taught by Christ Jesus. It explains his teachings and life in such a way that we are able to discern the greatness and goodness of God, the perfection of man, and the truth of our coexistence with Him.

In the spiritual understanding of man's relation to God, as divine Mind's idea, we perceive our true identity, our perfect spiritual individuality. From this true, spiritual point of view, there are no such things as monotony, drudgery, mass control, tyrannical domination, or depressing submissiveness. Man's true character originates in God. God recognizes and sustains the true individuality of each one of us; and as we discern and accept the truth of being, we find the fetters of limited human concepts gradually falling away from us.

A student of Christian Science once took a laborer's job in a large refinery. Although he had received college training, and had developed many talents in the arts, he was obliged to work for daily wages. The work consisted of performing a set task in the industrial scheme of mass production. It was monotonous and depressing. Those who, day in and day out, were similarly employed, appeared to be lulled into a materialistic stupor, with all hope of rising above the monotonous routine suppressed.

But, applying the rules of Christian Science to the solving of his problem, the student endeavored to hold in thought joyful, cheerful ideas of true being. He kept alert to learn more and more of the activities that were about him in the refinery. And he accepted into his consciousness a constant stream of true ideas. He dwelt upon God's infinitude, His loving care for all His children, man's receptivity to an endless progression of ideas, limitless opportunities for good, and his conscious dominion, as God's likeness, over material beliefs of restriction, monotony, domination, limitation.

What was the result in his human experience of this spiritual activity? Soon he was transferred to the experimental department, and put to work testing the products. From one experiment to another he went, always with something interesting to learn, and something more to accomplish. Many times co-workers expressed surprise that he was entrusted with so many varied experimental jobs. Before he left that refinery for work better suited to his abilities, he had been employed in almost every part of the plant.

A worth-while lesson may be learned from this experience. Christian Science reveals infinity, measureless divine Love and intelligence. As Jesus, in his ministry, accomplished more than the healing of sickness and sin, so, in following his example through our understanding of God, may we do more than we are doing today. Christ Jesus revealed the perpetual newness and freshness of spiritual living. Many of those who listened to his teachings became his followers, animated by a desire to live a full and joyful life; to love God, good, and to serve mankind. The fruits of Christian thinking and living are always bountiful and satisfying.

If men were prompted only by animal impulses, and doomed to the monotony of mortal concepts, they might well give up in despair. But man, as God's creation, is the infinite spiritual reflection of divine Truth and Love. The recognition of our infinite ability and capacity for knowing and doing good destroys the human beliefs of mediocrity, careless doing and living, fruitless endeavor. It bestows upon us the power to achieve permanent good through reflecting God.

On page 199 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written, "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible." And Christ Jesus said (John 3:35), "The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Brotherhood

WE WHO love a cat
With her toes turned in
And her purr gentle
Are strangely kin.

We who love her sleeping
In the mellow sun
When her meal is over
And her toilet done,

Though we are distant
Each from the other,
Suddenly are actual
Sister and brother.

All of us finding
Pleasure in purely
A cat's company
Are kindred, surely.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Desert Night in Winter

No snow here:
colder than snow
the wind whips the mesquite
huddled quivering below;
and above a cloud,
scudding to the lashed tune,
leaves a tattered garment
across the moon.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

Figure in Porcelain

WHEN I first saw her, she was standing among flowers, pale gold and ivory China-lilies in a jade bowl, with a length of flame-colored silk hung at her back. Her long robe was like sea-water in deep places; it flowed as silently and as beautifully from shoulder to hemline, spreading in a pool about her narrow feet. But the smooth porcelain of her face, above this moving tide of color, was pale and still as a young spring moon and her hands were folded quietly. An enchanted princess from some Eastern fairy-tale or a little goddess, beloved by generations of Oriental children,—which was she? I never knew; for, when I again returned to Chinatown, she was gone. In the shop-window where she had stood, a bold copper dragon confronted every passerby with the smoke of burning incense pouring fiercely from his brazen nostrils.

E. E. L.

Henry Adams in Old Russia

YESTERDAY I got a lighter, sort of Nibelung, variation, for I went with Peirce to see Czarskoe Selo,—the Czarstown,—which is only half an hour or so, south of Petersburg, and almost like a flat St. Cloud, as a residence. For once I saw a charming palace. Catherine was a very distinguished lady, with a very liberal taste . . . , so I am told; but her taste in bric-à-brac was fortunate, and leads me to feel confidence in all her tastes. Maria Theresa and Catherine are the only men I have met on this long journey; for Peter the Great doesn't count, and had no taste. Catherine got an Italian rococo architect, and built a charming rococo palace, which was decorated by Frenchmen just in the best Pompadour time, and is still almost untouched. There is an amber room which is a joy forever, and masses of the most splendid Chinese jars, from the earliest Celadon downwards, such as I never saw before, and must number thousands. There is a large Chinese room in black-and-gold lacquer, which I must really go and live in, with quantities of old Chinese cinnabar and figures and screens and all dating from 1750. It is a wonderful study of Louis XV, far better than Wallace or the Petit Palais. Catherine was a great woman. She knew what was good.

Naturally I had not time to examine carefully, but if Catherine were still ruling, and should invite me there, as she did Diderot and d'Alembert and the other literary lights of her time, I would tell her a bit of my mind about her descendants. . . .

I have got to apologise to the Hermitage. Following a hint from Gyldenstölpe, I set Peirce to inquiring for a colored sphinx of Greek work, from Kertch, said to be kept in the dark, under seal, to preserve its color. Peirce sent up his card to the director, who came down, broke the seal, and opened the case for us; and there was the most exquisite little Greek sphinx you can imagine, with an Aphrodite beside it, just coming out of her opening shell, to make you scream with delight. Nothing so exquisite, ever—no, never, never! Greek modelling you can take for granted, but of Greek color these are the only examples, and they are divine. About the size of the usual figurine, and a sort of Greek jibe at the usual Sèvres or Saxe figures, these two little things seemed to be enamelled with wax, and the color laid on, I imagine in the enamel; but of processes I know nothing. Only I know that the colors seem perfectly fresh, and yet refined, delicate and fluid to a degree that rivals true glazes. The complexion of the faces and the purplish tone of the nacre are given as though the artist felt with his eyes without touch; but it is the fascinating naïvete of the work; the childlike charm of the touch; the divine youth of the art and the artist, that makes one curl up and wilt.—From "The Letters of Henry Adams." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Rowing

THE quiet dip of the oars was all we heard,
And the silence between hung hushed, like the hush that follows
A song one sings, or at night the cry of a bird—
Our thoughts were quick and still, like darting swallows

That pattern the air at dusk. And this was a dream,
A moment removed from time, not ours to keep,
Like faces that pass but are not what they seem,
Or thoughts not ours that flock in our dreams like sheep.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

ДАРОВАНИЯ ДУХОВНОГО ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НА КАКОМ-БЫ поприще не выступали люди, они найдут для себя большую поддержку, размышляя на тему о том, что у каждого человека имеются врожденные и ему лично присущие беспредельные дарования, способности и таланты. Когда мы начинаем сознавать духовное происхождение Божиих даров, которыми Он наделяет всех Своих детей, то наши самые обычные занятия начинают озаряться вдохновением, добрые поступки обогащаются чувством любви и доброй воли.

Бог,—бесконечный Разум, божественное разумение, вечное совершенство—заключает и проявляет в человеке и во всей вселенной Свои совершенные и гармоничные идеи. Потому что Бог есть Все во всем, то ничто не имеет фактической жизни или реальности вне Его бесконечного и совершенного духовного творения. Бесконечное духовное общение между божественным Разумом и человеком и всей вселенной дает каждому доступ к бесконечному благу. Способности человека к добру не поддаются никакому измерению. И никто никогда не должен ограничивать своих собственных возможностей добра в своем праведном и полезном мышлении.

Размышляя на тему о бесконечности Бога и Его духовной идеи—человека, мы начинаем испытывать вечно-обновляющуюся светлую радость и сознание служения. Благодаря Христианской Науке, каждый человек может понять настоящую, осязаемую индивидуальность духовного человека с ее безграничными возможностями прогрессивного развития. Христианская Наука есть живое научное основоположение Христианства, которому учил Христос Иисус. Она так нам раз'ясняет его наставления и жизнь его, что мы становимся способным постичь величие и благостность Бога, совершенство человека и факт нашего сосуществования с Ним.

Понимая духовное отношение человека с Богом, человека, как идеи божественного Разума, мы начинаем уяснять себе наше подлинное тождество, нашу совершенную духовную индивидуальность. Когда мы становимся на такую подлинную и духовную точку зрения, то мы видим, что нет таких явлений, как однообразие, тяжелая работа, массовый контроль, тиранническая власть или уничижительная покорность. Истинный характер человека рождается в Боге, который признает и поддерживает подлинную индивидуальность каждого из нас. По мере того, как мы распознаем и принимаем правду о бытии, мы видим, как с нас постепенно спадают путы ограниченных человеческих представлений.

Некто изучавший Христианскую Науку поступил однажды простым рабочим на большой завод. Хотя он и получил университетское образование и проявил талант по части разных искусств, однако ему пришлось взять работу ради хлеба насущного. Заключалась работа эта в выполнении намеченной ему задачи, входящей в общий план массового промышленного производства. Работа однообразная и тоску наводящая. Люди, так работавшие день за днем, казалось двигались в каком-то материальном оцепенении, как будто что-то усыпило их и подавило в них всякую надежду когда-либо подняться над однообразной рутиной жизни.

Применяя к разрешению своей проблемы правила Христианской Науки, изучающий ее старался держать в своих мыслях радостные бодрые идеи истинного бытия. Внимательно присматриваясь к тому, что делалось вокруг него на заводе, он научался все больше и больше. Одновременно он постоянно получал в свое сознание приток подлинных идей. Он много думал о бесконечности Бога, об Его любящей заботе о всех Своих детях, о том, что человек восприимчив к бесконечному прогрессу идей, к безграничным возможностям для блага и, наконец, о том, что человек, как подобие Бога, имеет сознательную власть над всеми материалистическими верованиями, как например необходимость во всем сокращаться, однообразие деспотизм и разные ограничения.

В результате в чем-же выразилась его мысленная духовная работа в плане его жизненного опыта? Вскоре его перевели в экспериментальный отдел и дали ему работу по испытанию продуктов. Он переходил от одного опыта к другому, всегда научаясь чему нибудь интересному и выполняя еще что нибудь новое. Часто сослуживцы его выражали удивление что ему доверяют так много самых разнообразных экспериментальных работ. Он действительно проработал почти во всех отделах прежде чем покинул завод, получив другое место, более соответствующее его способностям.

Из этого примера стоит извлечь полезный урок. Христианская Наука открывает бесконечность, неизмеримую божественную Любовь и разумение. Как Иисус во время своего служения совершил больше нежели исцеление болезней и греха, так и мы будем делать больше, чем мы делаем теперь, следуя его примеру, благодаря нашему пониманию Бога. Христос Иисус открыл нам факт непрекращающегося обновления и свежести духовной жизни. Многие, слушавшие его наставления, делались его последователями, одушевленные желанием жить полной радостной жизнью, любить Бога, благо, и служить человечеству. Христианские мысли и христианская жизнь всегда дают обильные плоды и всегда дают нам полное удовлетворение.

Если-бы люди были движимы одними лишь животными инстинктами и были приговорены к однообразию смертных представлений, то им не оставалось-бы ничего кроме полного отчаяния. Но человек, как Божие творение, является бесконечным духовным отражением божественной Истины и Любви. Когда мы признаем, что мы обладаем бесконечным уменьем делать добро и бесконечными к этому способностями, то этим мы уничтожаем представления человека о посредственности, о небрежном отношении к своим поступкам и к своей манере жить, о бесплодных стараниях. И мы получаем тогда возможность постоянно делать добро, отражая в себе Бога.

На странице 199 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет: "Преданность мысли искреннему подвигу делает этот подвиг возможным." Как сказал Христос Иисус (Иоанн 3:35) "Отец любит Сына, и все дал в руку Его."

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1939 ☆☆ R

Funds Sought For Charting Boston Harbor

Marine accidents cited to show the need for drag-wire survey of harbor area.

Uncharted rocks and reefs in Boston harbor and its vicinity, which have caused several vessels to come to grief in recent months, and resulted in the total loss of one British freighter, would be located and marked on charts under a plan proposed today by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Lack of funds for making a thorough drag-wire survey has prevented this important work from being done in recent years, declared Mr. Davis, who pointed out that the last survey of Boston harbor was made in 1915 by the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey.

'Sweeping' the Harbor

Mr. Davis proposes that Congress appropriate an additional $25,000 for the Coast & Geodetic Survey, specifically for "sweeping" the floor of Boston harbor. The "broom" would be a long wire, each end of which would be aboard a tug or survey vessel, both going in the same direction, and keeping sufficiently far apart to "cover" all the area of the floor.

But the plan of Mr. Davis goes further than Boston Harbor, calling for extension of the survey work to include the entire coast of New England. With this idea in view, he proposes that two new survey vessels at a total cost of $80,000 should be provided by Congress.

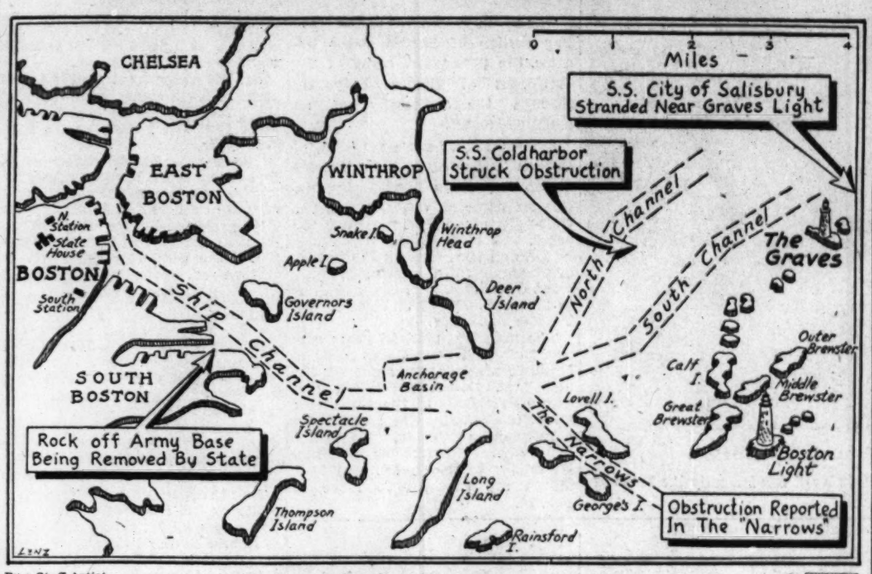
Seeks Congress Aid

The support of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and other members of the Massachusetts delegation in Washington is being sought by Mr. Davis for his plan. In a letter to Senator Walsh, Mr. Davis pointed to numerous instances of vessels striking obstructions where the charts showed ample depth of water and said: "Such marine disasters naturally have an injurious effect upon the port of Boston which can only be corrected by an up-to-date Coast & Geodetic drag survey and publication of charts for use of navigators showing the exact locations and extent of ledge areas and obstructions."

Mr. Davis called attention of Senator Walsh to the loss of the British freighter City of Salisbury last spring when it was caught by an uncharted rock near Graves Light at the entrance to Boston harbor, with loss of about $2,500,000.

The American freighter Cold Harbor struck a ledge 22 feet below the surface where a depth of 27 feet was shown on the chart, he said. Several coastwise passenger vessels have likewise hit obstructions recently in the Narrows Channel, where ample depth is shown on the chart. The British freighter Glaucus recently struck a huge rock, also uncharted, while backing out of the Army Base, but that obstruction is now being removed by the Commonwealth, he said.

Boston Seeks a New Harbor Chart



By a Staff Artist

Safeguards for Navigation Asked

This map of Boston Harbor and approaches shows where uncharted rocks and obstructions have been encountered recently by various vessels. The City of Salisbury, British freighter, was lost near Graves Light last spring with the loss of about $2,500,000.

Third of Fund For Community Work Is Raised

Drive reaches $1,596,000 mark in race for $4,645,000 before end of campaign Feb. 7.

Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of Greater Boston's 1939 Community Fund Campaign, announced at today's report luncheon at the City Club that $1,596,000 of the $4,645,000 sought in the drive for support of 114 welfare agencies in 46 cities and towns, had been raised already. The drive is to continue until Feb. 7 with 15,000 workers soliciting contributions.

The Roxbury District Court, under the leadership of Judge Frankland W. L. Miles, was reported today to be the first unit in the Public Employees Division of the campaign to register a 100 per cent employee subscription.

The past successes of the Community Fund drives, former Gov. Channing Cox, said at a meeting of workers yesterday, have proved to be a great stimulus to community and business life in Greater Boston.

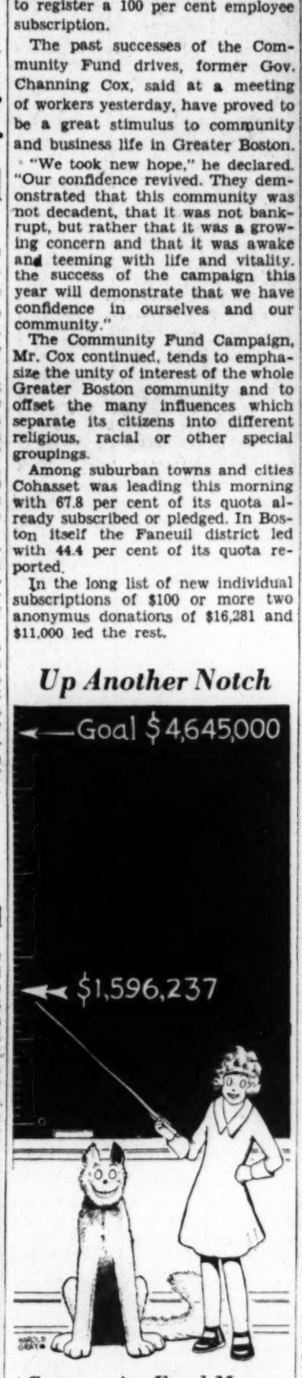
"We took new hope," he declared. "Our confidence revived. They demonstrated that this community was not decadent, that it was not bankrupt, but rather that it was a growing concern and that it was awake and teeming with life and vitality. the success of the campaign this year will demonstrate that we have confidence in ourselves and our community."

The Community Fund Campaign, Mr. Cox continued, tends to emphasize the unity of interest of the whole Greater Boston community and to offset the many influences which separate its citizens into different religious, racial or other special groupings.

Among suburban towns and cities Cohasset was leading this morning with 67.8 per cent of its quota already subscribed or pledged. In Boston itself the Faneuil district led with 44.4 per cent of its quota reported.

In the long list of new individual subscriptions of $100 or more two anonymus donations of $16,281 and $11,000 led the rest.

Up Another Notch



Community Fund Meter

Showing amount collected thus far in drive for $4,645,000.

Harvard Man Confers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Prof. W. Y. Elliot, Chairman of the Department of Government at Harvard University, had a luncheon conference with President Roosevelt yesterday but would not disclose the nature of the talk. White House officials had said in advance it probably would deal with government reorganization. Professor Elliot has written on the subject.

Venturing a Little Masquerade

By a Staff Photographer

Serge Koussevitzky

Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra, in his costume for presentation of the 'Farewell' Symphony of Josef Haydn, poses at 'spinet.'

Koussevitzky as Haydn Fits Candlelight Piece for Stage

It wasn't Papa Haydn, of course. It was Serge Koussevitzky.

There he stood, an embodiment of the eighteenth century, in coat of rich black broadcloth, buff waistcoat resplendent with gold braid, knee breeches, white stockings and buckled pumps; and for final embellishment, his neck enfolded in a white silk tie.

The other occupants of the room at Symphony Hall gave the anachronism away. Whatever else Papa Haydn may have had to face, he never stood fire to a battery of photographers' flash bulbs. And Papa Haydn would certainly have been shocked to walk into an eighteenth century drawing room and face the array of clothing which adorned those on hand for costume inspection at Symphony Hall, yesterday.

Mme. Koussevitzky was there with several others consulting in Russian and giving instructions in English to the fitter, a round little man who apparently labored under the common delusion that shouting is the way to make those who do not speak fluent English understand you.

"How do you like it, Doctor?" he bellowed as he removed a pin here, made a tuck there, or took a turn on his hands and knees around Dr. Koussevitzky's ankles.

"It is very nice," replied Dr. Koussevitzky quietly.

"Would you like the waist a little higher? . . . Do you think the coat is too long, Doctor?" continued the gentleman on the floor.

All for the Pension Fund

Dr. Koussevitzky agreed with these suggestions and also complained that the collar wasn't comfortable.

Beautiful as was the costume itself, the pièce de résistance of this neo-classical display was a wig so beautifully made that the hairline was quite invisible. Papa Haydn—whose contract with Prince Paul Anton of Esterhazy required that he and his musicians "appear in white stockings, white linen, powdered, and either with a pigtail or a tie-wig"—never had a handsomer head décor than this one. Indeed, it would have done an 18th-century dandy proud. The general symphony of "oh's" and "ah's" was climaxed by the conductor, himself, who proclaimed it "formidable," in French.

Someone suggested the wig be kept in the Symphony Hall safe until the "Concert Extraordinaire," on Feb. 1, for which it was designed and proceeds of which are to go toward the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Pension Fund. The program will be repeated one week later in New York's Carnegie Hall.

Then the photographers went at it again.

"Look like Haydn, Doctor," they

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Foreign Trade Declared Vital By Wadsworth

Chamber President says reciprocal agreements constructive steps of aid to New England.

Reciprocal trade agreements, negotiated between the United States and several other nations, are constructive steps to put America's foreign trade on a practical basis and one which contributes to the prosperity of the nation, particularly New England, declared Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the American Section, International Chamber of Commerce, in an address at the Hotel Statler today.

Addressing the Boston Life Insurance and Trust Council on "How Foreign Trade Affects American Prosperity," Mr. Wadsworth said the main difficulty with New England business is the lack of markets for its industries. The reciprocal trade agreements go a long way toward helping this situation, he said. "Through peaceful negotiations, this country gives tariff concessions on foreign goods in return for reopening foreign markets to American goods, but does not restrict the freedom of any citizen to do business abroad.

No Drastic Steps

"We have not resorted to drastic steps such as making foreign trade monopoly, subsidizing exports, or bartering goods with other governments. The Hull Plan, known as the American plan of negotiating treaties, is an effort to keep the foreign trade field open allowing individual initiative to carry on the business. This has always been the American way of doing business and I hope always will be."

Regarding business in New England, Mr. Wadsworth pointed to well-equipped plants, a great variety of products, and ample skilled labor and management.

"But we lack buyers," he said.

"We take in raw materials to be converted into finished goods, and only consume about one-fifth of the products at home. The balance is exported from New England, west and south in this country and abroad.

"Of course the American market is more important but for many years New England industry has shipped goods all over the world. The extent to which New England depends on exports is not generally understood. We cannot really prosper without foreign sales, which help to keep our manufacturing plants running 'ull.

Depends on Exports

"General business, nation-wide in many lines, is dependent on the rise and fall of exports. Producers of oil, cotton, copper, and many other raw materials must sell from 30 to 50 per cent of their products outside of the country or face a glutted market and ruinous prices. Many industries are equally dependent on foreign sales—automobiles, industrial machinery, typewriters, sewing machines, office appliances, and others. If the foreign fields are lost, employees are laid off and general business suffers.

"American export trade is in a dangerous position. Several large countries are making frantic efforts to become self-sufficient by going without certain raw materials or producing substitutes.

"Every country is hard pressed to get the dollars with which to buy in the United States. They have borrowed to the limit, and beyond the limit, in the United States. We cannot, and will not, digest any more frozen credits of uncollectable foreign bonds.

"The last resort is payment in gold. Gold is pouring into this country from every direction. The vast hoard of gold already here is no help, and we need no more. It is for these reasons that I feel so strongly that every constructive step to put American foreign trade on a practical basis contributes to the prosperity of the nation and to New England as well."

Charges Pushed Against Mayor Of New Bedford

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—Witnesses today testified on the State's accusation that Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford sought a gratuity of $25,000 in connection with the award of a contract for garbage collection equipment.

Four State witnesses repeated before Judge James C. Donnelly and a special session jury, the almost identical story that Mayor Carney asked them for the gratuity.

Capt. Llewellyn Roberts, of New Bedford, said earlier that Mayor Carney wanted the $25,000 "laid on the line."

Carl J. Collopy, of New Bedford said Mayor Carney told him, "If you'll guarantee me the $25,000 I'll guarantee you the contract."

Whitney J. Bent, also of New Bedford, testified that Mayor Carney told him he wanted the $25,000 for a campaign fund.

Chester G. Parsons of Belmont, who said he turned down the Mayor's proposition either for himself or for the company he represented, said that Mayor Carney asked him if he knew of anybody else who would be interested, and that he then told Mr. Bent about the proposition.

Mr. Bent told the jury he had said he was in no position to raise the money.

"I told him $25,000 was a lot of money," he asserted.

Mr. Parsons testified in cross-examination that he was aware of no consciousness of having joined in a criminal enterprise when he discussed the proposed contract.

Previously, he failed to answer two questions by Defense Counsel Timothy P. Callahan as to whether he was willing to lend himself to a "scheme to bribe a public officer", and what his purpose was in trying to obtain the contract for Mr. Bent.

Free Permits Asked For Dogs of Blind

Although the State House has a liberal sprinkling of "No Dogs Allowed" signs, a sleek canine named Flossie was welcomed into the marble halls today.

Guards smiled and spectators looked on admiringly as Flossie led Jane Learned to a hearing room where spokesmen appealed for exemption of "seeing eye" dogs from license fees. The pleas were rather impassioned, but Flossie was sure of her gounds. She slept.

Cold Neutralized By 'Warm Front' Of Ohio Valley

Today was Boston's second coldest day of the year with the official recorded temperature of 4.9 degrees at 7:10 this morning at East Boston Airport. The record for this day is zero, in 1927.

Cold air blanketed the Eastern States overnight with freezing temperatures south to North Carolina and subzero temperatures in interior New England, New York State, and northern Michigan, and readings of 22 to 46 degrees below zero in Quebec and Ontario.

The cold air sweeping this way yesterday has been neutralized by a relatively "warm front" which is proceeding northeast from the Ohio Valley, where light snows are reported today.

The forecast notes light to moderate snow for Boston and vicinity beginning late tonight; cloudy and warmer tonight and Friday, with low readings tonight of 12 to 15 degrees. There will be increasing easterly winds, shifting to west and northwest Friday, according to the Weather Bureau.

Some of the low temperatures last night included 29 below zero on Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, where the wind on the summit reached 136 miles an hour; 20 below at Hinsdale, Mass., and 18 below at Rutland, Vt., and on Mt. Greylock summit in Massachusetts. Fourteen below was the reading at Great Barrington, Mass., and 12 below at Northfield and Burlington, Vt., and Carlisle, Mass.

Appeal Made to Halt Commercialized Sunday

Church members in New England were urged by Harry L. Bowlby of New York to call a halt to commercialization of the Christian Sabbath, in an address last night at the annual meeting of the Lord's Day League of New England in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

"Every commercial invasion of Sunday, he declared, "is an infringement of some people's rights."

Mr. Bowlby deplored the Sunday operation of railroads, which he said, are "bidding for the Sunday excursionist with their attractive and discriminatory low fare inducements."

Hard Fight in N. H. Is Expected For Branch Bank Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26—The awaited branch banking bill, introduced in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, is expected to become one of the most controversial matters for the consideration of the lawmakers at this session.

The bill provides that any bank incorporated under the laws of the State may establish and maintain branches in a city or town in which there is no bank; in the city or town where its main office is located, in communities with less than 50,000 population, one branch; and in those with 50,000 to 100,000 population, two branches.

These same privileges may be enjoyed in a city or town in which a bank is already established by acquiring through merger, purchase or otherwise the business and assets of some such bank.

Banks desiring to establish a branch would be required to petition the State Bank Commissioner for a certificate of authority. The Bank Commissioner would arrange for a public hearing in the community in which the branch would be located "to determine whether the establishment and maintenance of such branch will promote the public good."

Hunted Fishermen Turn Up Safely As Long Search Is Ended

After an extensive and expensive search involving two Coast Guard cutters, a patrolboat and a seaplane last night and this morning, Ernest Darling and his son Merton, Cundy's Harbor, Maine, lobstermen, turned up safe at home in their 30-foot smack today. It had been feared that they were in trouble at sea, as strong winds blew and near-zero temperatures prevailed. Their boat had broken down, they explained on their arrival, and they had been delayed.

Another Coast Guard search continued this afternoon, however, for William Hilton of Freeport, Maine, it was also reported to Coast Guard headquarters in Boston. It was believed that Mr. Hilton became lost after setting out on a shell-fishing expedition yesterday morning. The Cape Elizabeth Coast Guard picket boat was dispatched to scour the choppy seats near Mosher Island.

Two City Clerks Duly Sworn In at Chicopee

CHICOPEE, Mass., Jan. 25 (AP)—This industrial city today had two City Clerks, both duly appointed and both sworn into office.

Arthur Balthazar, elected last night by the Board of Aldermen to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Charles P. Lariviere, and Edward J. Ziemba, appointed by Mayor A. J. Stonina, both held the title "City Clerk" with Mr. Ziemba discharging the duties of office.

Mr. Balthazar announced he would appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court for a ruling on which man legally holds the office.

Connecticut Appears Ready To Settle Welfare Dispute

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26—The long dispute between county authorities and the State Department of Welfare over care of dependent children in Connecticut seems to be approaching an armistice. State Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott has reached an agreement with the County Commissioners for a division of responsibilities between the State and counties.

Historically, all dependent children were wards of the County Commissioners. Each county maintained a so-called "temporary" home where the children were cared for pending adoption by private families. Social workers have long decried the practice of institutionalizing the children in "temporary" homes where they sometimes stayed until they reached their majority.

The trend has been toward state control. Children under six have, for several years, been the charges of the State Welfare Commissioner, and have been placed by state workers in private boarding homes. Children over six are still the counties' charges.

Instead of battling the County Commissioners, as his predecessors have done, Mr. Walcott has followed a policy of conciliation. The result is a formal agreement under which the counties will continue to operate the homes and the State will set up standards for supervision. A bill now before the General Assembly provides the details of the plan.

* * *

Seeks Fair Trade

Connecticut is making plans to "cash in" on the New York World's Fair. Speaking this week at a meeting of weekly newspaper editors and publishers; Frank K. Britton of the State Publicity Commission staff, predicted a tremendous increase in tourist travel which would stimulate all business. The Publicity Commission will set up an information booth at the entrance to the new Merritt Parkway in Greenwich to tell visitors what Connecticut has to offer for their entertainment.

* * *

Pays to Advertise

The Publicity Commission enjoys an unusual position among State Departments. While Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has called for budget reductions that run into the millions, and several departments must curtail services and discharge employees, the Governor recommends an increase in funds and an expansion of responsibilities for the Publicity Commission. Promoting Connecticut, not only as a vacation state, but as a site for new industries will be the Commission's job.

* * *

Split on Budget

Reaction to Governor Baldwin's budget message has been sharply divided. Praised for its courage and its "soundness" in calling for economy, the budget message has aroused bitter opposition in quarters where the pruning knife will cut. There will be violent opposition to the closing of two state teachers' colleges and two state trade schools, recommended by the Governor. Center of the battle over state financial policy may prove to be education, where the threatened closing of four schools provide a clear, sharp issue.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Friday, with light to moderate snow beginning late tonight; lowest temperature tonight 12 to 15; increasing easterly winds, shifting to west or northwest during Friday.

Maine: Cloudy and with slowly rising temperature tonight; snow Friday and in west portion late tonight.

New Hampshire: Snow with slowly rising temperature tonight and riday.

Vermont: Light to moderate snow tonight probably ending Friday morning, slowly rising temperature tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Snow with slowly rising temperature late tonight and Friday.

Connecticut: Light to moderate snow tonight, possibly ending Friday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing easterly wind over the south and central portion becoming northwest Friday and diminishing northwest winds over extreme north portion becoming easterly and increasing late tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	5	5	Minneapolis	10	6
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	22	18	New York	10	6
Denver	16	14	Norfolk	26	26
Helena	14	14	Philadelphia	12	12
Kansas City	32	32	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	54	52	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	64	44	Washington	20	18

A—7:30 a. m., Jan. 26.
B—Minimum Jan. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:02 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Friday, 3:28 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:19 p. m.

Safety Rise Shown By Two Contests In Massachusetts

Winners of two 1938 motor vehicle safety contests sponsored by the Massachusetts Safety Council were announced today.

In one contest, six communities won honors. The communities, with the amount of improvement shown by each, were:

Fall River, 12 per cent; Lawrence, 17 per cent; Pittsfield, 25 per cent; Taunton, 30 per cent; Northbridge, 37.7 per cent; and Ware, 50 per cent.

In another contest, for 350 commercial vehicle fleets, 15 fleets averaging less than three accidents per 100,000 hours were given awards. They included:

Southern Berkshire Power & Electric Co. of Great Barrington, Tait Coal Company of Springfield, General Electric Company of Pittsfield, Crocker Burbank & Co. of Fitchburg, Haarala Trucking Company of Gardner, New England Telephone Company of Worcester, and Yellow Taxi Company of Worcester.

O'Brien's Suit Goes to the Jury

The suit of Thomas C. O'Brien, Former District Attorney for Suffolk County and 1936 candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Union Party ticket, against the Western Union Telegraph Company for $100,000 on an alleged libel which he contends was contained in a telegram addressed to the Rev Charles E. Coughlin, "radio priest," last Sept. 30, went to the jury today.

In Federal District Court, before Judge Francis J. W. Ford, Arthur P. Hardy, counsel for Western Union, admitted the company sent the telegram but denied the message contained in the 1,461 words was libelous. He said that under the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission the company was subject to a $10,000 fine for delaying or not sending the telegram or otherwise discriminating if it were found not to be libelous.

Mr. Hardy said the company employees handling the message had not time to investigate the truths of the statements contained in it or whether it was libelous.

Use of Figures In Gas Case Hit

Testimony supporting the Boston Consolidated Gas Company's petition for new rates, presented yesterday before the Public Utilities Commission by Alfred M. Forstall—a consulting witness for the Company—was attacked, as the hearing continued today, by Lewis H. Weinstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston. Mr. Forstall, Mr. Weinstein declared, presented estimates of the Company's condition "in a fallacious manner."

Mr. Weinstein also charged that when Robert H. Holt, counsel for the gas distributing Company, said yesterday that small users of gas, whose rates would be increased, are not poor people but well-off apartment house dwellers who use gas merely for convenience, "he must have had his tongue in his cheek or his fingers crossed."

According to Mr. Weinstein the "small user" group, using less than 4500 cubic feet of gas a month, actually constitutes 94.9 per cent of the total number of users. He asserted further that 35 per cent of the Gas Company patrons would be subject to an increased charge of $7.20 a year for their gas. In 59 per cent of the cases, he added, the proposed rates would be higher than those which were proposed in 1935 but which were not allowed.

Mr. Holt declared yesterday that under the present rates the Company is only making between 2 and 3 per cent on its investment—which is less, he said, than the return "it is constitutionally entitled to." The proposed rates, he stated, would not increase any customer's bill more than 60 cents a month.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen and Irene Dare. 2, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Thanks for the Memory," featuring Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth. 3:50, 7, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Gene Lockhart. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy. Also "There Goes My Heart," starring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern.

Exeter—
"Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball and James Ellison. 1:30, 4:35, 7:45. Also Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in "The Citadel." 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "The Dawn Patrol." Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew Detective," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:38. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Radio—Page 10

South Station Theater—
"Travelogues," "How to Play Hockey," "Submarine Circus," "Across the Continent by Air," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"David Copperfield," with Freddie Bartholomew. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Franchot Tone in "Three Comrades." Also "Tropic Holiday," with Dorothy Lamour.

Metropolitan—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Next Time I Marry," featuring Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:55, 8:40. Also "Secrets of a Nurse," featuring Helen Mack. 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 10. Tomorrow: "Little Orphan Annie," with Ann Gillis and Robert Kent. Also "Cipher Bureau," with Leon Ames. Stage: Jean Carroll and Buddy Howe, The Maxellos, Youman Bros.

Normandie—
"Marie Antoinette," featuring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," with Melvyn Douglas, Spencer Tracy and Joan Crawford in "Mannequin." Also "King of Alcatraz," featuring Gail Patrick.

Scollay and Modern—
"Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 9, 11:56 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Kentucky," starring Walter Brennan and Loretta Young. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher.

State and Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: at 35, 5:05, 8:35. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
Errol Flynn in "Four's a Crowd." Also "The Last Gangster," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas. 10:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

University—
Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly in "Submarine Patrol." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures," "Passing Parade," "King Vulture," Fitzpatrick Traveltalk, latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "World Events in Pictures," "March of Time," Robert Benchley, Peter Smith, Travel Through Cape Cod.

Uptown—
"Say It in French," 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Tomorrow: "Paris Honeymoon." Also "There Goes My Heart," featuring Patsy Kelly and Alan Mowbray.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Drums," featuring Sabu, Raymond Massey. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
First concert of the season by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor. Camille Girouard, baritone, soloist. 8:15.

Brown Hall (N. E. Conservatory of Music)
Einar Hansen, violinist; Virginia Stickney Snow, violoncellist, and Jeannette Giguere, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

Fogg Museum of Art—
Lecture on "French Painting of the XVII Century," by Charles Sterling of the Louvre. 4.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gregor Piatigorsky, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Saints and Symbols by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Ski Army to Move Northward As Snow Conditions Improve

Slopes and trails now in top condition from the new snow which has fallen in the past few days, the ski army will move north this week end to ski, or watch, or to take part in the events scheduled in New Hampshire centers. Cannon Mountain reports 46 inches of snow with a new powder surface of 10 inches, Franconia Notch 10 inches of powder to make a total of 29 inches and Littleton, eight inches, with five of new powder.

Leading the competitive events for Sunday is the Eastern Slope Ski Club invitation cross-country and slalom meet, the cross-country to be held in the forenoon on a 12-mile course in Jackson, N. H., and the slalom at 2 p. m. on the Intervale ski slope. Entries include the Dartmouth Outing Club, University of New Hampshire, Harvard, Yale, the White Mountain Ski Runners, Ski Club Hochgebirge and the Uncanoonuc Ski Club.

"Among the missing" will be the Ski Club 18, eight Italian university skiers, who were scheduled to dock in New York today from Rome and remain here through the D. O. C. carnival, Feb. 10-11. A cable assigned change of date of the Italian championships as reason for the postponement.

Snow Trains

Cheered by reports from the North, the Boston and Maine has three Sunday snow trains tentatively scheduled, in addition to the regular week-end trips; Boston to Plymouth, N. H.; Lynn and Salem to the Eastern Slope Region and Fabyan, and the third from Worcester to those same destinations.

Ski Instruction

Ski Bowl, Inc., a layout by Charley Proctor, with Jack Durrance of Dartmouth as ski school instructor, has just been opened on the Saxton River Road, near Bellows Falls, Vt., and Walpole, N. H. As the name implies, this is a wind-sheltered area with north, northeast and east slopes developed—a venure in co-operation of the citizens of the two towns—and a 1,000-foot rope tow servicing several miles of trails.

Races Scheduled

The annual Uncanoonuc Mountain Class "C" downhill race is scheduled for Sunday in Goffstown, N. H. Lakes Region speed skating championships, sanctioned by the New England Skating Association, are to be held in Laconia Sunday. Also on Sunday, at 3:45 p. m., the Newfound Region will continue its series of accumulated slalom races at Hebron, N. H., as part of a "Tenney Hill Day" program, and at Plymouth, beginning at noon, the weekly slalom and downhill races will be staged at Wendy's slope.

City Club Ski Night

Rockwell R. Stephens, President of Ski Sport, Inc., and announcer at the Boston and New York winter sports shows, will be the principal speaker at the Boston City Club's annual "ski night" this evening. "Winter Symphony," "Swiss Ski Technique," "White Magic," and "Skiing at Sun Valley" will be shown as part of the music program for 500 City Club members and their guests.

Skiing in Andes

At Zero Marlborough Street, at the same hour, Robert Shaw will show his color film, "Skiing in the Andes," for members of the Junior League.

Future Home of B. U. Presidents

Gift to B. U. of Dr. and Mrs. William E. Chenery of Boston

This English Tudor style residence and Back Bay landmark at 225 Bay State Road was formerly the home of Oakes Ames.

B. U. Announces Gift of Home For Its Presidents

One of the landmarks of the Back Bay section of Boston today became the permanent home of the Presidents of Boston University through the generosity of an alumnus-trustee.

A beautiful, 26-room mansion, of English Tudor castle style, located at 225 Bay State Road facing the Charles River on one side and the University's new campus on the other, was given to the University by Dr. and Mrs. William E. Chenery of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Dr. Chenery is a graduate of B. U. in the Class of 1887 and has been a Trustee since 1918.

The mansion, built 28 years ago, was purchased from Oakes Ames to be made a permanent home for Dr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh and future Presidents of the University. By a coincidence, the house is of perpendicular Gothic, the same style of architecture as the new University buildings. Dr. and Mrs. Marsh are expected to move in Feb. 14.

Koussevitzky as Haydn Puts Candlelight Piece on Stage

(Continued from Page 9)

requested, pronouncing it like the "hey" in "hey-hey." And it may be that they were right. For in his contract with Prince Paul, Haydn's name is spelled "Heyden."

Dr. Koussevitzky raised an imperative Haydnesque forefinger and the bulbs flashing in mid-air gave proof that the photographers were still there.

The reporter had been assigned to find out from Dr. Koussevitzky what Joseph Haydn might have thought of 1939 in contrast to 1772. But with a long rehearsal in the morning, the costume fitting and the photographers, the conductor could not be interviewed.

Designer in Charge

Instead, the publicity department offered a book about Haydn and suggested a talk with a Jock Munro, who has designed the sets for the Pension Fund Concert. Mr. Munro was dressed in gray slacks, a white sweater and a sports jacket.

He is a sandy-haired young Canadian, who recently directed the Harvard Dramatic Club's production of Sheridan's "The Critic," and who came to his present assignment partly as the result of that production and partly through the offices of Robert Edmund Jones. Mr. Jones is taking complete charge of Dr. Koussevitzky's costume.

Staging of the "Farewell" Symphony, according to Mr. Munro, provides a formal background for the splendid finery of Dr. Koussevitzky and his musicians, all of whom will be in costume. A candelabra filled with electric "candles" will be suspended from the ceiling above the stage, and there will be classic columns on either side. Real candles are to be perched on the musicians' stands. As each player finishes and exits, he will blow out his candle, finally leaving the conductor alone with one lighted candle and a spinet.

Mr. Munro was pretty mum on his spectacle for "The Daniel Jazz," by Gruenberg. The director produced a sketch of the backdrop, however, whose exotic buff, red, green, and blue color scheme seemed sufficiently unorthodox to send a Friday subscriber scurrying to wherever Friday subscribers scurry. The remainder of the Pension program, by the way, will consist of Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," and waltzes by Lanner, Strauss, Sibelius and Ravel.

Mr. Munro feels that his work at Symphony come at least partly under the Department of Utter Confusion, since the musicians' costumes for the Haydn number are being done by Hayden and that a Mr. Daniels works for Mr. Hayden.

"Between Haydn and Hayden and Daniels and 'The Daniel Jazz,' it's all very complicated," he confessed.

This is not Mr. Munro's first musical venture. He staged Gruenberg's "Oedipus Rex" for the Philadelphia League of Composers, with 10-foot marionettes, about nine years ago. But that was not nearly so confusing.

J. D. B.

Stiff Legislative Battle Faces Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, declared:

"The Governor has properly placed the responsibility where it belongs—in the Legislature, which has built up Governmental costs over a period of years. To us, the budget is a symbol for a campaign for a substantial reduction of costs. We shall start immediately on our analysis of the budget and shall submit to the Ways and Means Committee a great many suggestions for economies."

It was pointed out that the Governor, in his budget message, which he delivered in person to a joint session of the Legislature yesterday afternoon, had said he would back any "legitimate economies" made by the lawmakers, since he had not had time to go over the departmental requests carefully.

Need Less Money

Mr. MacDonald added he has always been opposed to new taxationf or new expenditures. "What we need is less money to spend," he said. "Any new tax must be a replacement tax." He expressed regret the budget message did not discuss more fully the plight of the cities and towns as a result of the $9,000,000 deficit imposed on them last year under the Hurley regime plus the additional $20,700,000 that would be added by Mr. Saltonstall's proposals.

The tax proposals were met frigidly by Mr. Taylor, of the Labor Federation.

"Suggestions of this sort will contribute to the suffocation of the little fellow, who is already under a heavy blanket of taxation, both visible and invisible," he stated. "I certainly hope the Governor's suggestions and recommendations are not being made to adjust the people's minds to a sales tax, because a sales tax in our opinion has as much chance of passing the Legislature this session as I have of becoming President in 1940."

State Lottery

Mr. Taylor suggested the possibility of a "State lottery" might be given "serious attention" as a means of "averting bankruptcy" for the State.

Governor Saltonstall refused to comment on the lottery proposal, except to say, "That is up to the Legislature," but it is believed at the State House he would not approve such a plan.

While Republicans were reluctant to criticize openly the budget of the first Republican Governor in eight years the Democrats were vehement in their declarations that the budget would be fought at every stage.

The budget message, containing the first biennial budget in Massachusetts history, was delivered late yesterday before a joint session of the House and Senate at which the Governor received tumultous cheers despite his heavy-spending program.

Issues Warning

Governor Saltonstall warned that if his new tax program is not adopted a State tax of $32,000,000 must be levied on the cities and towns in 1939 and in 1940 to balance the State budget, which totals slightly more than $95,000,000 a year, by far the largest spending program in the history of Massachusetts. The two-year expenditure total of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley was $174,159,000, including a $19,500,000 bond issue and a $5,000,000 distribution of highway fund money to cities and towns.

If the tax program is adopted Governor Saltonstall estimated the State tax would be $20,700,000 in 1939 and $15,000,000 in 1940, pointing out that the 1939 revenue from the new sources will be less than in 1940 because it will not be based on a full year.

The new Governor whose program was called "courageous" by Republican leaders and "outrageous" by Democrats, carried out his promise to oppose any diversion of gasoline tax revenue to purposes other than highway construction. He proposed to continue the practice started by the 1939 Legislature of distributing to the cities and towns $5,000,000 annually from the highway fund for local highway purposes. But unlike the 1938 distribution, restricted to unemployment relief work, it would be used for regular local highway expenditures with a penalty to be exacted against cities and towns which use the money as new revenue to be spent for other than highway work.

Relieve Real Estate

The effect, thus, would be to relieve somewhat the load on real estate, now carrying 70 per cent of the governmental cost burden, he explained.

The Governor also proposed bond issues totaling $3,700,000, one of $1,700,000 to construct at Norfolk a new building to house those classified as criminally insane, and one of $2,000,000 to start clearing streams of debris and to eliminate fire hazards caused by hurricane-felled trees.

In addition, the Governor provided supplementary budgets, in the highway fund program, of $3,153,000 in 1939 and $2,349,000 in 1940 to cover any later expenditures not now outlined in the regular budget.

All these items are included in the $190,000,000 total, which the Governor boldly presented to the Legislature in a frank discussion of State finance. Unlike some of his predecessors, he made no attempt to soften the blow administered by his staggering financial program.

Motorist organizations are certain to oppose the one-cent increase in gasoline taxes. The present state gasoline tax is three cents and the federal tax one cent.

The income tax increase and the lowering of income tax exemptions, which will hit a major portion of Massachusetts wage earners will be bitterly opposed this year, as it has been opposed in the past.

The income tax proposals would raise from 1½ to 2½ per cent the tax on income. At the same time the exemptions would be lowered from $2,000 to $1,400 for the single man and from $2,500 to $1,900 for the married man. The present $250 exemption for each dependent would be continued unchanged.

The effect would be that a single man earning $2,000 would pay a $16.50 income tax annually under the proposed program. Now he pays no income tax. The married man, with no dependents, earning $2,500 would pay $16.50, although he pays nothing now. Nor will the 2-cents-per-pack cigarette tax be readily approved. Racing interests, which have a strong hold on the Legislature, have always been successful in opposing previously proposed tax increases. Possibly the gift tax and increased inheritance tax proposals might be approved. But the tax on sales of electrical energy of one mill per kilowatt, which would add 50 cents tax to every monthly electric bill of $5, is expected to cause outspoken opposition.

Only Alternatives

But the only alternatives to these proposals, are drastic elimination of present services to the people, a $32,000,000 State Tax which means $4.75 on every local tax rate, or a 2 per cent sales tax which politicians have fought consistently on the ground that it is a tax on the poorer class.

The 10 per cent surtax on incomes the Governor proposes to continue was first adopted as a temporary tax in 1935 at the demand of former Gov. James M. Curley. It has been continued each year since that time, and has become one of the prize examples of a temporary tax becoming a permanent source of revenue.

Defending his financial program, the Governor stated in his message:

"This is no time to create imaginary paper surpluses, to juggle figures or to indulge in camouflaged accounting. The people of Massachusetts are entitled to know the whole truth. They do not want this constant passing of the buck from one administration to the next with a burdensome state debt which must be met by someone, somehow, at sometime. This cannot go on forever.

"No government can continue to function soundly and constructively on a program committed to spend more than it receives. Even a casual survey of our state financial structure reveals a situation which should be the grave concern of every citizen in our Commonwealth."

Gov. Saltonstall's New Tax Program

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's new tax program, designed to raise more than $20,000,000 annually, includes:

1. Increased income tax rate from 1½ to 2½ per cent	$2,200,000
2. Lowering personal income tax exemptions from $2,500 to $1,800 for married persons	2,000,000
3. Increased inheritance tax	500,000
4. New gift tax	400,000
5. Tax on sales of electrical energy	2,000,000
6. One cent increased tax on gasoline	6,000,000
7. Two-cent per pack tax on cigarettes	6,000,000
8. Continuation of 10 per cent surtax on incomes	4,000,000
9. Increased tax on pari-mutuel betting and liquor sales. The yield is unestimated.	

Ruth Draper to Play For League Association

Ruth Draper will open her engagement at the Plymouth Theater with a performance on Feb. 6 for the benefit of the League of Nations Association of Boston. The program will be made up, it is announced today, of character sketches with a distinctly international flavor—except for the very popular "Mr. Clifford and Three Women."

Miss Frances G. Curtis is chairman of the committee which is arranging the benefit. Other members are: Mrs. J. Roscoe Drummond, Miss Margaret Warren, Mrs. Francis H. Russell, Mrs. J. Philip Lane, Miss Joan Hopkinson, Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis, Mrs. Lucius E. Thayer, Mrs. Conrad Hobbs and Mrs. R. G. Shaw.

Reardon Accepts Governor's Action

James G. Reardon, ousted Commissioner of Education, has dropped his fight for reinstatement. He said this afternoon that he would not start legal proceedings to force Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to restore him to his former State position.

In a statement explaining this action, Mr. Reardon said:

"As long as my professional qualifications and personal integrity are admitted, it would serve no useful purpose, in my judgment, to bring mandamus proceedings against the new Commissioner, Walter F. Downey. In the first place, I would not be seeking to maintain my honor but to retain a job. In the second place, some thought must be given to public education in the Commonwealth. If recourse to law were had, it might tend to embarrass Mr. Downey in the performance of his duties and tend to disrupt the educational program of the Commonwealth during the several months that the case would drag its weary length along."

Farm Foreclosures Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration reported Jan. 26 that the rate of foreclosure sales of farms was 40 per cent smaller in 1938 than in 1934, the year in which so many farmers lost mortgaged land.

Legal Bets Bring $2,927,658 to N. H. In Past Six Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26—The New Hampshire Racing Commission in its sixth annual report just made to the Governor reports that for the six years in which legalized gambling has been carried out in New Hampshire the total revenue to the State has been $2,927,658.32.

Total expenditures of the Commission as reported for the same period are $119,329.50.

The Commission in its reprrt says it has set up safeguards for the public at Rockingham track including inspectors, a calculator to check payoffs, a judge-at-large, and patrol judges.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 27

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

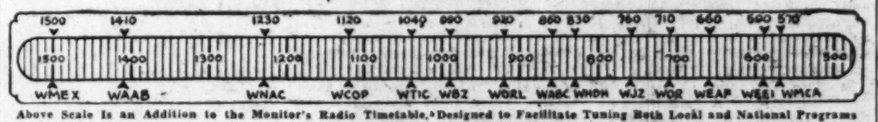
Station WIXAL

For Friday, Jan. 27

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner: Dr. George M. Sneath, Boston University.
8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace: "Travels With a Typewriter," Saville R. Davis, The Christian Science Monitor.
8:15 p. m.—"Listeners' Mail Bag": comments on letters from listeners.
8:30 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation": Prof. Hilding Carlson of Boston University and the New England Aircraft School.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Tito's "Swingtet"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Music; talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Mark Down Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben Pollack's Orch.	"This Changing World" Elvira Rios, songs	News dramatizations "Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music" "20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch. Dance Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour; sketch with John and Elaine Barrymore; orchestra	"Parade of Progress"; story of wheat Talk, Frank R. McNinch, Chairman of FCC	Yallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; Hugh Herbert in dramatic sketch; comedians	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization "Sinfonietta" with Alfred Wallenstein	"The Wordcaster" Legion speaker Lee Grant's Orchestra Johannes Steel
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Eastman School of Music concert	"Good News of 1939"; Lionel Barrymore; Mickey Roney in tribute to Abraham Lincoln	Jack Fisher's Orchestra Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru" "Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"America's Town Meeting: "Do Monopolies		"Famous First Facts"; interviews	"Midweek Forum" "Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Tune-up Time"; Lupe Velez; Edward Horton; or.	Retard or Advance Business Recovery?"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Humphrey Bogart; Frances Mercer; Cole Vandermark; orchestra	"Concert Revue"; Henry Weber's Orchestra George Hamilton's Orch.	Gypsy orchestra Gypsy orchestra Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:15 Lupe Velez; Edward Horton; or.	"New England Talks It Over"		George Hamilton's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
10:45 "Viewpoints"				
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade'; variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Air"; "I Like Music"	Baron and His Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interviews	Dave Ballentine, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Piano duet
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; musicale; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Song Shoppers"	Italian musical program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Concert Miniatures"	Movie comment	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Sweet Music"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Baritone; organ	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	'Grimm's Daughter'	"Musical Roundup"	Soloist; orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of the Air	"Valiant Lady"; sketch "Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale Concert Internationale	Piano soloist President's Birthday	"The Playgoer" Organ recital
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Frank Vanay tenor	Sport reports
3:30 Columbia Chamber Orchestra	Swingtime Trio	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Network speakers	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with Ted Fiorito's Or.	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	"Vocal Varieties"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter"; drama	Lewis E. Lawes' "Criminal Case Histories"	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, tenor; Frank Black's	"People's Quiz Club" "People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch. Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree; variety	Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree; variety		Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 Orson Welles, Ilka Chase in "I Lost My Girlish Laughter"	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra "Horse & Buggy Days"; music of the '90's	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Jack Fisher's Orchestra Jack Fisher's Orchestra "Against the Law"; legal oddities	Success Stories Success Stories "Music That Soothes" Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central Station"; drama	Network program Network program	Guy Lombardo's Orch. Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; dramatization	Julie Wintz' Orchestra Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:30 Kansas City Philharmonic Orch.	Paul Martin's Music Paul Martin's Music	"Uncle Ezra" "Behind the Headlines"	Jacques Renard's Orch. Jacques Renard's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orchestra "The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	George Olsen's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse";	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	dramatization	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

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Big Tourist Year for N. E. Forecast

There is every indication 1939 will be the greatest travel year for the New England States, according to a statement issued today by the Boston Automobile Club division of the American Automobile Association.

Fred E. Hamlin, Manager of the division, stated that the prediction for increased travel is based on a recent survey of trends in the 48 States and particularly the World's Fair.

Key motor clubs, which have just reported to the American Automobile Association, are unanimous, Mr. Hamlin said, that travel will reach an all-time record. The momentum arising fom the World's Fair will be intensified by the fact that hundreds of thousands of people who did not take vacations last year, will make up for the loss this year, more particularly in view of the uniformly better outlook for business, employment, and wages.

"While the New York World's Fair will be a major magnet," he said, "many millions of the 49,000,000 expected at the Fair will turn to New England for more or less extended vacations. Even now it is safe to predict an increase of 30 to 40 per cent in the number of visitors to this section, and even more from the standpoint of expenditure.

"Normally, New England is the preferred vacation area of 34.4 per cent of the motorists and this percentage should be even higher this year. That Boston will reap a rich harvest can be guaged from the fact that in A. A. A. polls it ranks third in tourist travel of all American cities.

"We expect 750 A. A. A. Clubs throughout the country will handle some 12,000,000 tours this year. In order to meet the demands for service in this area, the facilities of the 21 New England A. A. A. Clubs are being extended in many directions and the Boston Automobile Club has just moved into enlarged quarters at 76 Arlington Street, where the peak travel load will be handled."

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Speedy Action Urged to Cut Fire Hazards in N. E. Forests

"Unless the people of New England are willing to gamble at long odds against forest fires, much more work must be done in the hurricane-stricken wooded areas before spring than has been accomplished to date."

This warning featured the address of F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and Administrator of the Northeast Timber Salvage Administration, delivered this afternoon at the forty-first annual meeting of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, held at 3 Joy Street.

"There is a tendency," he said, "to minimize the potential forest fire hazard created by the hurricane. This feeling can be laid to the fact that New England has never seen such abnormal forest fire hazards as now exist here, and has never experienced how quickly harmless-looking forest fires can develop into a major catastrophe in a wooded country dotted with homes and villages."

Mr. Silcox's topic was "Forest Rehabilitation in New England." After outlining what has been accomplished and stressing the necessity for adequate reforestation in New England—declaring this section should have seven-tenths of its area forested—he sounded his warning against the forest fire hazard, and then concluded by asserting that timber salvage is lagging seriously at present.

Although the first of June marks the date at which down timber can be salvaged, he declared that only one-half billion feet of logs have been contracted for, against the estimated three and one-quarter billion feet which are estimated to be salvable.

Donald Wyman, horticulturist, Arnold Arboretum, speaking on "Meeting Modern Conditions in Street Tree Planting," pointed out the opportunity which the hurricane has created for modernizing street tree planting.

"We must revamp our ideas of street tree planting," he declared. "High speed traffic has created many new problems just as the necessary stringing of telephone and electric wires has made placement and maintenance of trees very difficult. Many of these modern difficulties can be overcome by planting trees off the sidewalk while still other difficulties are minimized by proper selection of species of trees adapted to difficult sites."

Woodring Gets Flood Proposal

A tentative proposal by three New England Governors for settlement of the flood-control controversy over State's rights was submitted to Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts at Washington today.

The Senator said Secretary Woodring would consult legal advisers before announcing whether the Department would accept the compromise plan. He expressed optimism, however, that the controversy between the War Department and Vermont would "be adjusted this week."

Some New Englanders in Washington professed to see a possibility the Roosevelt Administration would recede from its position enough to accept the new compromise plan. They pointed to a statement by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, advocate of a TVA for New England, after he had conferred today with President Roosevelt, that the controversy "would be settled this week."

A second indication of a possible willingness on the part of the Federal Government to compromise was a statement on the floor of the House of Representatives today by Representative William T. Miller (R) of Connecticut, who said:

"It has been reported within the past week that the President himself is not certain the Federal Government has the right to build a reservoir in Vermont without approval of the State."

Nevertheless, other observers recalled the firmness with which the Roosevelt Administration heretofore has clung to its public power policy and expressed doubt that it would yield in the slightest on this topic which appears so inextricably bound up with flood control.

In debate in the House today, Representative Miller assailed the combination of public power development with flood control, laying blame for this on the Federal Government.

"The people of my district," he said, "do not want public ownership. We do not want to see the Government compete with private industry." He charged the Government is making the "lives, jobs and property of the people the price of establishing a little TVA (in New England)."

Senator Walsh also announced, after talking with Mr. Woodring, that he expects work to start in a short time on two dams in Massachusetts—at Knightville and Birch Hill. He expressed certainty Massachusetts would raise no objections to flood control construction.

The proposal, reported to have been drown up by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont and Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire with Senator Walsh over the last week end and approved by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, is to be submitted by Senator Walsh to Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War.

It was said the new proposal would define the political jurisdiction of the State and Federal governments in flood-control projects, would eliminate restrictions in the previous agreement rejected by Secretary Woodring; but would not mention possible power development which has been approved by the War Department for several of the flood-control dams.

Failure to mention power in the proposed agreement was interpreted by informed persons as meaning that the Federal Government would have to obtain the State's consent to develop power, even if Congress enacted enabling legislation in the future. It also was claimed such an agreement would violate the Federal Power Act of 1920.

Until Senator Walsh has completed his flood-control mediation work, begun more than a week ago, Governor Saltonstall will not call another conference of the New England Governors, he announced today. A meeting of the six Executives originally set for tomorrow was called off Monday night.

'Wuxtry, Wuxtry' Newsboys Improve Spare Time

Anthony Zilinsky

They Learn Pottery — Airplane Model Class — Work in Tooled Leather

Journalist Wins Drive for Removal Of Harbor Hulks

Massachusetts legislators on the Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands listened to and were convinced by the arguments of Frank Tarbi, State House messenger, that abandoned hulks on the East Boston waterfront should be removed by the State at a cost of $10,000.

Shortly after Tuesday's hearing, the committee reported favorably on the Tarbi proposal. Young Tarbi, East Boston newspaper editor when he is not running messages at the State House, filed this and another proposal affecting East Boston in his first year as a legislative agent for his paper, the East Boston Times.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs reported adversely on a bill to increase the penalty for drunken driving and making mandatory the serving of a jail sentence for a second or subsequent offense. The bill filed by Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton provides a penalty ranging from $100 to $1,000 or a jail sentence from three months to two years or both on the first offense. At present the fines range from $35 to $1,000 on the first offense and the jail sentence varies from two weeks to two years. On the second offense, under the present law, the judge may suspend jail sentence, but under the Johnson bill no suspension would be allowed.

The Legislative Committee on Taxation reported adversely on a bill under which $4,000,000 would be distributed annually from the income tax receipts from 1939 through 1944 to industrial cities and towns. The distribution would help to offset the loss of revenue experienced by industrial cities and towns through passage in 1936 of the machinery tax law under which the communities tax machinery at a $5 per $1,000 valuation rate, instead of on the basis of the local tax rate. When the machinery tax law was adopted, the Legislature provided that $4,000,000 in income tax receipts would be distributed to these communities in 1936, $3,000,000 in 1937, $2,000,000 in 1938, and $1,000,000 in 1939. While all the income tax receipts are distributed to the cities and towns now, under the proposed measure the industrial communities would be given a larger share.

Desert Produce

Salt and dates are the chief products of the Sahara desert.

Newsboys Are Busy Seeking Votes for Their Own Mayor

Classes in the fine arts and the applied arts, in airplane modeling, instrumental music, English, typewriting, and all the other subjects available proceed apace at the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, in spite of a certain absorption in local politics.

Very local this politics is, for it centers in campaigning for the new Mayor of Newsboyville, to be elected on Feb. 17. Three days later will come the annual Agassiz Village Reunion. And speaking of Agassiz Village, that beautiful vacation camp for newsboys, on the border of Thompson Lake, West Poland, Maine, Harry E. Burroughs, the founder of the famous "Foundation," is planning to have facilities increased to accommodate more and more boys in the future.

Some of the boys, as an award of merit, are to have a trip to the Village during the winter, for some of the cabins are now equipped for cold weather. Skiing and skating and tobogganing, with good, hot food to follow, will make winter temperatures rather more welcome than they are on the corner of Washington Street or Cornhill, when the front page feels icy to the touch, and the public, with its coat collar up, is reluctant to stop in the path of a northeaster and fumble for pennies.

Year by year the classes at the cheerful club building in Somerset Street increase in attendance. Big boys who are over 12 and have licenses for selling papers or blacking shoes, and little brothers who are under 12, and consider themselves something in the nature of apprentices, find warth and recreation and quiet rooms for study, during the day or evening, whenever they are out of school and not plying their street trades.

The Foundation is a dream come true of a Russian lad who, alone in Boston, at the age of 13, had nowhere to go when he had sold his papers in Tremont Street except to a tenement lodging in the West End, where there was little indoor heat and where the rags stuffed into the broken windows failed to keep out the frigid atmosphere of winter.

It is about 11 years since Mr. Burroughs, having succeeded in establishing himself in the legal profession, took over the Somerset Street building and started to furnish it as a clubhouse for the working children of the city.

Maritime Board To Open Inquiry On Intercoastal Rates

Investigation of all steamship services between Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports, with reference to freight rates, speed, frequency of service and cargo capacity, will open next Monday in New York under the auspices of the United States Maritime Commission, it was learned by Boston shipping men today.

This action results from the petition to the Commission by the Shepard Steamship Company of Boston—after other lines in the freight conference had appealed to the Commission to force the Shepard Line to raise its freight rates to the levels which they are charging. The Shepard concern contends that because of its slower and less-frequent service it can afford to charge lower rates—and depends upon them for its business.

The lines in the freight conference include the American Hawaiian Line, the Luckenbach Steamship Lines, the American President Lines, the Baltimore Mail Line and the United States Lines.

Senate Committee Postpones Action On Passamaquoddy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee temporarily has passed over President Roosevelt's recommendation for resuming test borings at Passamaquoddy, Maine, huge tide-harnessing project which was abandoned two years ago.

Although it was discussed briefly in Committee, Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine, said, no resolution in favor of investigating the feasibility of the project was considered. He said he had not yet prepared such a resolution, but was considering it.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine discussed with Representative Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, a bill to authorize Army engineers to determine the practicability of reviving the projects.

Republicans Win On Court Reporter

Democratic opposition failed to stop the Republicans in the Senate yesterday when they voted en bloc to engross the bill giving the Supreme Judicial Court the power to appoint its Reporter of Decisions.

Senator Louis B. Connors of Waltham was the only Democrat to vote with the Republican majority, making the engrossment vote 25 to 9. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in his inaugural address, recommended the legislation providing that the power to appoint the Reporter of Decisions be transferred from the Governor and Council to the Court.

Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston protested that "this is the beginning of another Republican job grab," and argued that the Legislature was to blame for the delay in printing decisions because it has denied the Reporter the necessary funds.

Under the regime of Edward D. Collins, appointed Reporter of Decisions by former Gov. James M. Curley, the reports are nearly three years behind, members of the Massachusetts Bar Association complain.

A similar bill was passed in both branches of the Legislature last year but was vetoed by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The veto was overridden in the House, but proponents failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate.

State Playwright Prizes

Prizes for the two best original plays on the theme "The World of Tomorrow, or The Dream of America Fulfilled," are offered through the State Department of Education in co-operation with the committee in charge of the Massachusetts exhibit at the New York World's Fair. The prizes are open to members of the junior and senior classes in public and parochial high schools, the first award will be $600 toward a scholarship in whatever higher institution of learning the winner may choose. The second prize will be $300.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Am. Banker†	Jan. 27	60, North River	Plymouth	Feb. 5	Jan. 26 8 pm	Jan. 27 12 M
Samaria Bos.‡	Jan. 25	Cunard, E. Boston	Galway	Feb. 5	Jan. 28 4 pm	Jan. 27 1 pm
Champlain	Jan. 28	88, North River	Plymouth	Feb. 4	Jan. 27 8 pm	Jan. 28 7:30 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 26 4:00 pm	Jan. 26 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Feb. 3	Jan. 28 4:00 pm	Jan. 28 7:30 pm
Maunawili	San Francisco	Feb. 14	Feb. 9 4:00 pm	Feb. 9 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 15	Feb. 10 4:00 pm	Feb. 10 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Feb. 10	Feb. 6 4:00 pm	Feb. 6 5:00 pm

† Ex. Ireland. ‡ Ireland.

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Winthrop-to-Hull Bridge Plan Fails To Get Approval

The breezy town of Hull figured in two bills on which Legislative committees held hearings yesterday. One dealt with the proposed transharbor bridge between Hull and Winthrop, and the other with municipal support for the Boston-Hull-Nantasket steamboat service.

Before the Legislative Committee on Transportation, F. Mark Libby of Boston appeared to ask legislative consideration of the petition for incorporation of the Massachusetts Bay Bridge and Transportation Company, with authority to build a bridge between Hull and Winthrop and to operate transportation services on it. The bridge, he said, would cost between $15,000,000 and $50,000,000, and would be patterned after the Oakland Bay Bridge in California. The measure was given an adverse report.

Charles V. Nickerson, Chairman of the Hull Board of Selectmen, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance in favor of a bill which would permit Hull to contribute $10,000 a year for the next 10 years toward the expense of operating commuters' service of the Nantasket Steamboat Company, between Boston, Hull, and Nantasket.

Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge, appearing before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, sought favor for his bill providing for construction, at an estimated cost of $35,000, of a traffic circle at the Cambridge end of the Larz Anderson Bridge. Construction of the overpass at the end of the Cottage Farm Bridge, expected to be completed in 10 months, would add considerably to traffic on Memorial Drive, the Senator declared.

Senator Blanchard's bill and another calling for a traffic circle at Grove Street and the West Roxbury Parkway, in Brookline, was reported favorably by the Committee.

Medical Test Bill For State Drivers Fought by Officials

Opposition was expressed by State, insurance, and motor truck officials today to a plan, now before the Massachusetts Legislature, to require every operator of a motor vehicle to have a medical examination.

The bill, which would compel existing drivers to be examined within 40 days after passage of the measure and all future drivers to be medically examined before they are licensed, is sponsored by Dr. Willis A. Hutton, who urged the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles to approve it.

Witnesses who asked the Committee to reject the plan were Robbert L. Devine, Equipment Engineer of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles, speaking in behalf of Frank A. Goodwin, the Registrar; John W. Downs, Legislative Agent of the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts; and C. S. Borggard, of the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club.

Records of Alfred, Maine, Complete for 144 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine, Jan. 26 — Although the Town of Alfred never had a safe in which to store its records until a fine big steel affair was installed recently in the Town House, records are intact from the first town meeting in 1794 down to the present. Some of the earliest books are beautiful, well-preserved volumes bound in glossy brown leather, the minutes of those first town meetings written in an exquisite hand in ink that is scarcely faded although the pages have become yellow.

Considering the hazards of 144 years, the razing of the combined Meetinghouse and Town Hall in 1834, the burning of the Town House during the Civil War, and the careless handling of a long succession of selectmen and town clerks who never had a place more secure than wooden cupboard in which to keep the record, it is surprising the records have survived.

For years it was believed many of the books had been destroyed when the Town House burned. Had it not been for the persistent hunting of Mrs. Herman J. Sayward, wife of the town clerk, the Alfred record would still be missing. Mrs. Sayward pulled out drawers in the Selectmen's office, looked under old chests and overhauled cupboards so thoroughly the lost records came to light. She then put in two years straightening them out and making copies for the State files at Augusta, with the result that every gap has been filled and Alfred can boast of being one of the few towns in Maine with complete records.

Before its incorporation as a town, this region was known as the North Parish of Sanford and earlier as the Indian Village of Massabesic. The first town meeting was held in the Meetinghouse on Feb. 19, 1794, six days after articles of incorporation were signed by Lieut. Gov. Samuel Adams in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Officers whose duties would be entirely foreign to the municipal government of today were chosen, such as John Friend and John Linscott, Fence Viewer and Field Driver, and John Knight, Poundkeeper. Moses Sweat was appointed Searcher and Sealer of Leathers and John Friend, Hezekiah Wakefield, and Ebenezer Ricker, Hog Reafs. Deacon Daniel Gile and John Wormwood were made Tithingmen, Joseph Parsons, Hezekiah Wakefield, and Stephen Gile, "Survaiers" of Timber.

Amoskeag Has Small Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 26—An excess of expenditures over receipts of $25,377.51 for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1938, was reported by Treasurer Willard D. Rand in his statement to the stockholders of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., at their annual meeting, here, yesterday. Amoskeag Industries is the locally owned holding company, organized by local bankers and businessmen to take over physical assets of the defunct Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

While the Treasurer reported an excess of expenditures over income, it was explained the manufacturing units established a short time ago by Amoskeag Industries are only now getting into production.

Though it is only three years since the passing of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and the formation of Amoskeag Industries, the local interests have been successful in placing 54 different companies in the plant occupying 2,730,368 of the 8,000,000 square feet of floor space and providing employment to approximately 3,500 workers.

Of these companies, 28 are engaged in manufacturing while the balance are so-called "service" organizations. Seventeen of the concerns have purchased 2,251,770 feet of the floor space while the balance of the companies lease 478,598 square feet.

The three textile manufacturing concerns established by Amoskeag Industries are the result of the fact that the plant was built for textile purposes, that very few textile concerns had taken over space in the plant, and that a large portion of the former Amoskeag workers were suited for nothing else but textile work in which they had, in many cases, been engaged all their lives.

The report of Treasurer Rand shows total expenditures of Amoskeag Industries for maintenance and upkeep was $523,633.63. At the close of the fiscal year the company carried its real estate, machinery and materials at $891,531.53, while mortgage notes of $522,572.42 and other notes of $543,300 were reported on the liability side of the statement.

Rockefeller Gets Trophy For Conservation Work

In recognition of contributions amounting to approximately $184,150,000 between January, 1917, and December, 1937, to national and state parks in all parts of the country, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York was announced as winner of the award for distinguished service in the interests of conservation at the forty-eighth annual luncheon meeting of the Trustees of Public Reservations yesterday at the Parker House.

Judge Robert Walcott, President of the Board of Trustees, presented the award, a silver trophy, to the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Boston minister and educator, who accepted it in the absence of Mr. Rockefeller.

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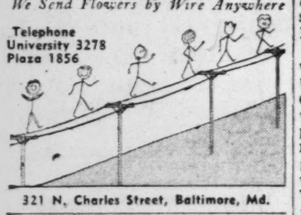
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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	E	O	S		S	A	R	K		A	N	I		
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A		B	E	T	H	A	B	A	R	A		N		
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Red Sox Hopes Rest in Result of Search for Pitching—Flyers Are Here Saturday

Cronin Calls 16 Pitchers To Sarasota Training Camp

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When glancing over the 1939 Red Sox roster, released this morning, your attention is naturally drawn to the column headed "pitchers." When the Fenway Parkers plunge into the next American League pennant pastime, they will win or lose with their pitching.

The firm of Yawkey, Collins and Cronin has assembled 16 hurlers of varied abilities, two more than last spring, and it is expected that practically the entire cast will report at Sarasota early in March. The weeding out process will commence after Cronin, Foxx and the other hitters have whipped their run-producing mechanism into shape.

Grove's Comeback

The big "if" in the mound situation at the present time, of course, concerns the comeback of Lefty Grove. If the mellowed veteran can step off in a pace approximating that of 1938, when he won 14 games and dropped only four for the league leadership, much of Cronin's puzzle will be solved. Until Lefty makes the grade, however, the manager must turn to an armful of newcomers.

Cronin is fairly well acquainted with Elden Auker, Jake Wade and Dennie Galehouse, the new arrivals from Detroit and Cleveland. Much of his time at Sarasota, therefore, will be centered on such youngsters as Frankie Dasso, from Hazelton; Wayman Kerksieck, Woody Rich and Bill Sayles, three Little Rock graduates, and Wilf Lefebvre, the former Holy Cross boy who schooled late last season out in Minneapolis.

Of the above group, Rich is labeled "most likely to succeed." He won 19 games in the fast Southern Association with a club that spent almost the entire '38 campaign in the second division. Sayles, who exhibited with the A. A. U. in the last Olympics and whose best pitch is a fast ball that is really hot, worked mostly in relief and compiled a 3.31 earned run average. Rich's earned run average, incidentally, was a neat 2.47 in 229 innings. Dasso, Kerksieck and Lefebvre are not yet on a par with the others, but have shown considerable promise.

Bigger the Better

An interesting column among the mound statistics reveals that 12 of the 16 men are six foot or over, and the remaining four are within an inch and a half. Grove, at 6ft. 3in., sets the pace. Auker, Bagby, Dickman, Rich, Sayles and Wade all tower to the 6ft. 2in. mark. The bigger the better, says Cronin, who has the right idea.

With Grove and Fritz Ostermueller apt to fade at any time, Cronin must groom Lefebvre or Wade or both to carry the left-handed burden. Wade has the best chance because of his previous experience with the Detroit Tigers. Inability to locate the plate has hampered Jake to date.

Cronin will have ample opportunity to study his pitching staff. The club has scheduled 33 exhibition games. Only 15 are booked for Florida soil, a fact which emphasizes the long northward journey that the gang must make before opening the regular season.

The front of the roster is done in red and black, with a batting pose of Jimmy Foxx in the center. Incidentally, fans can secure copies of the colorful folder by writing to Fenway Park.

Tim Hall, formerly a local boy, is getting the Sarasota Terrace Hotel in shape for the Red Sox arrival.

Following the baseball writers' dinner here one week from tonight, Grove and Cronin will go directly to Hot Springs, Ark.

Bob Quinn was late sending Bee contracts to Jimmy Outlaw and Eddie Miller because he had trouble locating their winter residences. The balking of Miller to salary terms yesterday is not considered serious.

The Bees have yet to hear from Debs Garms and Max West. Garms winters at Wichita Falls, Texas, and Maxie at Alhambra, Calif.

Joe Walsh, Bee infielder who was on the sidelines most of last year, will be farmed to either Hartford or Toronto.

Lasting Recognition of Their Playing Days

Wide World

Left to right—Eddie Collins, George Sisler and Willie Keeler, latest big league immortals to enter baseball's Hall of Fame, as they looked when at the heights of their brilliant careers.

Gehrig's Signed Contract A Help to Other Magnates

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—There should be widespread rejoicing among the major league magnates today because the calm acceptance of a cut by Lou Gehrig, baseball's highest salaried player, apparently signals surrender for most of the holdout troops.

Nearly every incoming mail is bringing signed contracts to the various clubs and the really recalcitrant hagglers probably can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. These avowed holdouts include Van Lingle Mungo of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who has been asked to work for $5,000 instead of the $15,000 he received last year and Buck Newsom of the St. Louis Browns, who wants $20,000.

There is no question that their positions were undermined by the signing of Gehrig, who in recent years has stood foremost in the ranks of bargainers ambitious to reach baseball's upper pay strata.

Although not announced until yesterday, Gehrig actually signed Tuesday night, which was just one day after he received the contract in the mail. It is debatable how much shearing was covered by President Ed Barrow's statement that the final figure was a "compromise," but usually good guessers say the durable first sacker probably accepted a $4,000 cut to $35,000.

Whatever the amount, Gehrig's acceptance with nothing worse than a grimace certainly furnished no encouragement to Joe Di Maggio to seek more than offered in his new contract—reportedly $25,000, the same as last year.

Thus the Yankees, whose winning of a world championship for the third straight time might conceivably stimulate some salary problems, seem in a fair way of signing all hands with a minimum of difficulty.

A generally liberal policy on the part of other owners has forestalled friction all along the line.

The Chicago Cubs have signed nine, including Manager Leo (Gabby) Hartnett and Pitchers Bill Lee and Dizzy Dean. William Wrigley renewed Dean's 1938 contract calling for $20,000 even though the big right-hander's arm is in question.

The New York Giants assured Carl Hubbell he would get his full salary, estimated at $24,000, and have signed a total of 16. The Pittsburgh Pirates nearly doubled the pay of Johnny Rizzo and gave Arky Vaughan a lift.

Scattered reports from the American League front carry few hints of trouble. In fact the only storm warnings visible to the naked eye at the moment come from the always dauntless Brooklyn Dodgers. Besides Mungo those dissatisfied include Joe Stripp and Forrest Pressnell.

Walsall Victor

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Walsall defeated Notts County, 4-0 in an English Cup fourth-round replayed game at Walsall today. At Nottingham last Saturday the teams played a scoreless draw.

In a Third Division, Northern Section League game, Doncaster Rovers triumphed, 3-1, over Hartlepools United.

Foxx Contract All Delivered

Boston fans can breathe easier—Jimmy Foxx has signed, sealed and delivered his contract to the Red Sox. He came to New York yesterday and following a friendly conference with Tom Yawkey in the Graybar Building, left with a satisfactory salary agreement.

Eddie Collins made the announcement this morning. Foxx will attend the Baseball Writers' dinner here and will not be bothered with contract questions.

E. R.

Olympics Hoping for Victory In Last Games With Cornwall

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Don Penniston and his league-leading Cornwall Flyers leave the cozy confines of their home rink and come to Boston this week end to meet the Boston Olympics in a series that will decide nothing as far as the standings are concerned, but which may provide some measure of enjoyment for the O's.

In four games between the two outfits this season, the Flyers have yet to be defeated. Twice the games were played here with the locals losing by one point, and twice they were held in Canada, where the Olympics lost 5 to 2 and 8 to 2.

While the O's have nothing against the Frenchmen personally, they are more than slightly incensed over the treatment they received in their last trip across the border. At the Cornwall rink eight penalties were called against the Boston team, while only one was called against Penniston's men.

The locals plan no retaliation as far as officiating goes, but they do count on making the Flyers' visit as unpleasant as possible in the matter of scores. Of course they cannot hope to match the Canadians' speed or fancy stickwork, but a few bumps here and there plus a couple of heady plays by Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord and company may do the trick.

Coach Hago Harrington will again use Jack Harris with Spain and Guibord, with Dick Lewis shifted to the second line with Junie Allen and Gerry Desrosiers. Johnny Lax, who has been returned to his center post, will work between Jack Costello and Bob Jeremiah.

Russ Martin, who shaped up well at his new defense position, will continue to pair with Junie Stubbs, and Art Smith and Bill Splaine will act as alternates. Tom Moon will guard the net during Saturday's game at the Arena, while Stoneham Ted Frazier will play Sunday's game at the Garden.

From Cornwall the word came this morning that the Flyers will be at full strength and will show Boston the team Coach Penniston is certain will finish in first place. Last year Cornwall won the league play-offs, but lost in the Allan Cup finals to the Trail Smoke Eaters of British Columbia.

On the first line will be Stan Robertson at center, with Dick Proulx and Harvey McClelland on the wings, and on the second will be George Shaw at center, with Fred Gardner and Red Ryan on the wings. On defense will be Kit Massey and husky Mike McMahon, with Floyd Perras in goal.

Cornwall has proven to be the best attraction among the Canadian teams as far as Boston fans go and hold the record for the number of paid customers for a two-game series with the Olympics this season. When they were last here, Dec. 10-11, 25,071 persons laid cash on the line.

In 16 games played at home so far this year, the Olympics have drawn more than 150,000 persons for an average of more than 9,400 per game. Out of the 16 they have won five, lost 10, and tied one . . . In Canada this year they have won none, lost seven and tied one . . . Out of games lost at home, seven were dropped in overtime and eight were lost by the margin of a single point.

General Manager Walter Brown of the Garden is planning on lining up a series with the Allan Cup winners of last year . . . The Trail Smoke Eaters are now on a barnstorming tour through Europe and will not return before the end of February . . . Other teams scheduled to come here at the conclusion of the Provincial League season include the St. John's Beavers, and three teams from the Quebec Senior League, Royals, Concordia, and Victorias.

Brothers Feature N. Y. Game

By the Associated Press

A couple of kid brothers are scheduled to play major roles in what should be by far the most important hockey game on tonight's schedule—the intra-city scrap between the New York Americans and the New York Rangers.

The Manhattan teams are separated by only two points in the standing as they come together for the fifth time this season. If the Americans can win, as they did the last time, they'll be tied in points for second place although their technical position would be slightly worse because they have played two more games than the Rangers.

That second-place angle makes their strife more important than the meeting of another pair of old rivals, the Chicago Black Hawks and Detroit Red Wings, who have fifth place as their stake. Detroit, a point behind the 1938 Stanley Cup Champions, has licked the Black Hawks three times and tied them once so far.

Jackson vs. Patrick

The kid-brother stars are, of course, Art Jackson of the Americans and Murray (Muzz) Patrick of the Rangers.

Art is a younger brother of Harvey Jackson of Toronto, a long-established scoring star, and he did a thorough job of showing he no longer needed to depend on Harvey's reputation when he scored two goals in Tuesday's 4-1 victory over the Maple Leafs.

Muzz Patrick not only has had to live down being the younger son of Coach Lester Patrick of the Rangers, but he's had to stand being compared to older brother Lynn, a better than fair center of the Rangers. Muzz, however, has had the advantage of playing on the defense while his brother is up front, so no one can blame him for not equalling Lynn's scoring feats.

The younger Patrick brought quite a reputation up to the big league with him this season. Before he took up hockey to star with the Crescent A. C. and New York Rovers as an amateur, then with the Philadelphia Ramblers of the International-American League, Muzz was rated Canada's best all-around athlete since Lionel Conacher.

Several Trophies

Between 1930 and 1935 he won more than 30 trophies in amateur cycling; in 1933 he played basketball with the Victoria Blue Ribbons when they won the Canadian championship, and the next year he moved East to join the Montreal Nationals, runners-up for the crown. He was a pretty good half mile and mile runner, and when he decided to take up boxing in 1935 he won the amateur heavyweight championship of Canada in his fourth bout.

Young Patrick's record in hockey isn't as outstanding as all that, but one thing about tonight's contest seems certain—he'll come out ahead if he and Art Jackson really collide. Muzz weighs 212 pounds and puts all of his weight into his body checks.

Sporting Around the Hub

The State Amateur Golf Championship will be played this year at Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, July 11-15, C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Golf Association, announced today. Fred J. Wright, Jr., of Trapelo Golf Club, who defeated Emory Stratton of Woodland in the championship last year, will defend his title. Medalist last year was Leo Martin of Sandy Burr, who finished the 36 holes of qualifying with a total of 147.

The tournament will be conducted in the same manner as was last year's, with 36 holes for qualifying to be played on the first two days. The 32 low scorers will enter match play, which will continue throughout the balance of the week, with a final match of 36 holes.

While track critics consider Chuck Fenske and Gene Venzke threats to Glenn Cunningham in the Prout Games one-mile Saturday night, and Harold Cagle and Wesley Wallace possible successors to Jim Herbert in the 600-yard special, there exists a unanimous feeling that Don Lash will show Boston Garden fans how to annex a clean-cut triumph in the two-mile.

The Indiana State Police officer holds the American two-mile standard at 8m. 58s., has won the National A. A. U. cross-country title five times, and will be out to repeat his 1938 triumph on Garden boards. He took the Larrivee special here last winter in 9m. 04.6s.

The Boston Lodge of Elks holds its annual Old Timers' night at the Elks home on Washington Street tonight with a program of sports and other entertainment.

At the 73rd annual meeting of the Boston Yacht Club last night, it was announced that an international racing classic for cruising boats over 366 miles of heavy seas from Marblehead to Halifax will be held Aug. 19. The race will be run in alternate years of the Bermuda race.

The committee in charge of tickets for the Copley-Plaza baseball dinner one week from tonight, is about ready to hang the "sold out" sign. At last reports, only two or three tables remained.

Even though the 1939 dinner is still several days away, local diamond scribes are already thinking about the 1940 affair. There is a possibility that an all-time all-star nine will be assembled and introduced here for the first time. The team could include such old masters as Sisler, Lajoie, Honus Wagner, Jimmy Collins, Ruth, Speaker, Cobb, Schalk, Walter Johnson and Pete Alexander.

Jack Onslow, Bee scout who conducts a baseball broadcast on a local radio station, has just signed a new 26-week contract with his sponsor.

Brown Sending 13 for Garden Meet Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26—Brown will be represented by two relay teams, and five individuals in the Prout meet at Boston Saturday. The delegation will be headed by Ken Clapp, brilliant dash artist who finished second to Ben Johnson in this meet a year ago, but pulled a tendon in the finish that took him out of all competition for the remainder of the indoor season.

Clapp and Henry D. S. Chafee will compete in the sprints, Capt. Bob Clark will be in the high jump, and two freshman hurdlers, Earle Fisher and Donald Mikalos, will complete the individual entries.

The varsity one-mile relay team will comprise Chet Constable, Baltimore; Henry Klie, Jersey City, N. J.; George Holswade, Spencer, W. Va., and George Schuetz, East Orange, N. J. The freshman team will be made up of Howard Williams of Rockland, Mass.; Earle Fisher of Providence; Harry Feehan of Washington, D. C., and Andrew Clark of Providence.

Brown will race Wesleyan and New Hampshire in the varsity test, and the freshmen will meet Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

Brown Sets Mark

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26 (AP)—Brown, defeating St. Anselm's, 82 to 40, here last night, established a record for Marvel Gym scoring and came within two points of the Bruins' all-time high, tallied against Colgate last season.

Harry Platt again dominated the Bruins' play, which was far superior to anything they have shown this season. He scored 23 points, through 10 field goals and three fouls, and lost two others from the floor because of traveling.

Capt. Ed Cullen of the Hawks, despite the Bruin superiority, was high man for the night with 24 points, all scored from the floor.

Twice Cadet Captain

COLLEGE STATION, Tex. (AP)—Owens Rogers, captain of the Texas Aggies' football team, is also a captain in the Texas A. & M. cadet corps.

Riley Referee of State Meet

State Director of Athletics, John J. Lane, former Secretary of the Boston Red Sox, of the Massachusetts Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, today announced the selection of Fire Commissioner William A. Riley of Boston as Referee of the annual track meet of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held at the East Armory, East Newton Street, Boston, Mass., on Washington's Birthday afternoon, Feb. 22nd.

Boston's Fire Commisisoner, William A. Riley, is well known in the sporting world, especially in collegiate circles. During his student days at Boston College he was President of the Student Activities Council for three years besides winning the New England hurdles championship.

At the age of 26 years he was chairman of the Boston School Committee. He was born in Roxbury, March 6, 1903. His father is Dr. James A. Riley, former President of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association. He graduated from Boston College in the class of 1925.

Tickets for the track meet will go on sale Monday at Horace Partridge Company, Franklin St., Wright & Ditson Co., Washington St., and Wm. Filene's Sons store, Washington St., Boston, Mass. the prices of tickets are $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Pitcher's Fear Causes Failure, States Connie

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Connie Mack, venerable manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, offered a theory today that young pitchers are shelled from the mound with such alarming frequency nowadays because they are "just a bit scared."

"They hear so much about home run hitters," said Mack, who came over from Fort Myers with his son, Connie, Jr., "that when some fellow comes up there swinging a bat they begin to wonder if he's going to hit one over the fence. As a result they don't pitch with confidence, and a player without confidence isn't going far."

"When I say these pitchers nowadays are scared, I mean they're doubtful about their ability to get the ball past the hitters."

Mack thought the Athletics were improving.

"We have several players just about ready to play great ball," he announced. "You know, we were pretty good at times last summer."

However, he wasn't satisfied with the pitching.

"I've got 20 pitchers going to camp this spring over at Lake Charles (La.)," he said. "Out of that crop we ought to get some talent."

Mack said Dario Lodigiani, the young infielder, looked promising.

"He's a better man at third than second," Connie said. "He's a little too slow for second but he gets around very well at third."

Rule Against Canadiens' Protest

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—A protest by the Montreal Canadiens against an allegedly offside goal which gave the New York Americans a tie here Jan. 15 was thrown out yesterday by the Board of Governors of the National Hockey League.

The action at the Board's monthly meeting sustained a decision of President Frank Calder who moved at the opening of the meeting to abide by the decision of Linesman Norman Shay, who said the disputed goal was properly scored.

A new rule was adopted coupling a $25 fine automatically to any 10-minute misconduct penalty. President Calder said the rule should operate in favor of most players, since referees would consider carefully before meting out such banishments in the future.

Fireworks expected over referees fizzled out, although four of the referees attended the meeting. Calder said that there had been a few complaints, but that the Board was satisfied the officials were doing a competent job.

To avoid any possibility of a tie at the end of the season the board adopted a system to determine placings in the event the teams are deadlocked in points. Preference will go to the team with most games won or, if still tied, to the team with the fewest defeats; or, if this leaves the placing unsettled, to the team with the most goals or, finally, to the team with fewest goals against it.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 25

National League

No games scheduled.

International-American League

Pittsburgh 6, Providence 3.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 3.

American Association

Minneapolis 7, Wichita 1.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Americans vs. Rangers at New York.
Detroit at Chicago.

American Association

Wichita at St. Paul.

David L. Gould

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—David L. Gould, assistant soccer coach at the University of Pennsylvania since 1911, has passed on. He was a native of Scotland and was internationally known in the sport. He coached the United States soccer team which toured Europe in 1934.

Springfield Hockey Ass'n. Reorganized

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—Complete reorganization of professional hockey in Springfield was announced yesterday with the dissolution of the Springfield Hockey Association and the formation of the Springfield Arena, Inc.

Under the new set-up, the International-American Hockey League, assisted by a Board of Diretcors, will have charge of the Springfield Indians and matches at the Eastern States Exposition Coliseum.

Attorney James S. Bulkley is President and Assistant Treasurer of the new corporation; Maurice Podoloff, President of the International-American League, is Vice-President and Treasurer. Other officers:

George C. Stebbins, local bank official, clerk and director; George K. Hitchcock, Springfield auditor, Director.

The move was described as a result of a recent suggestion by J. Lucien Garneau, President and Treasurer of the Springfield Hockey Association, Inc., that the Directors take charge for the rest of the season to insure protection for the league, its creditors and himself.

The new group will function until June, when Garneau will have the privilege of returning to his post. A meeting of the creditors will be called within a week to take care of all obligations.

Eastern Skeet Shoot

The Fifth Annual Eastern Open Two-Man Championship Skeet Shoot will be held at the Loantaka Skeet Club near Morristown, N. J. on Jan. 28 and 29. From the advance entries, the tournament should be one of the shooting highlights of the year.

Defending all-bore and 20-gauge titles at the shoot will be Champions Carl L. Schweinler and Frank R. Kelly, both of New Jersey, who with the .410 Championship team of Dr. Charles W. Scranton and Edward E. (Ed) Garland, also of New Jersey, will have keen competition from visiting entries.

Included among the advance entries are H. Douglas Hadden and Charles Wisner, both of Weston, Conn., and two of the best known skeet shooters in their state; Richard (Dick) Shaughnessy, of Boston, 1938 National 20-gauge champion; George Deyoe, of Washington, D. C., probably the best known skeet shot in the South; Dave Sklar of Brooklyn, New York State Champion who is invariably found in shoot-offs; S. M. Hutchinson of Valhalla, New York, and R. E. Stuart, of Alexandria, Va.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig signed contract with New York Yankees at reported salary of $23,000.

Rams Continue To Hold First In League Race

New England College Conference League

	W.	L.	P.C.	Points For	Points Agst.
R. I. State	4	0	1.000	314	210
Conn. State	2	2	.500	164	185
Maine	2	2	.500	182	203
Northeastern	1	3	.250	178	202
New Hampshire	0	2	.000	83	121

Rhode Island State continues to lead in both team and individual standings as the New England College Conference Basketball League starts the second half of its season next week. The high-scoring Rams have gained four straight victories, while Connecticut and Maine, deadlocked in second place, have split even in four starts.

Rhode Island has three scorers at the top of the leading 10 with Capt. Chet Jaworski well in front at 102 points. Fred Conley and Warner Keaney follow in order ahead of Bob Gurney of Northeastern. Connecticut has three, Maine two, and Northeastern two among the leading 10.

Leading Scorers

	Gms.	Fls.	Pts.
Jaworski, R. I.	17	8	102
Conley, R. I.	12	10	74
Keaney, R. I.	11	5	67
Gurney, N. U.	23	9	55
Donnelly, Conn.	21	3	45
Bourgoin, Maine	21	3	45
Toucey, N. U.	21	1	43
Kent, Maine	18	4	40
Yusievicz, Conn.	14	7	35
Peterson, Conn.	14	5	33

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FENWAY PARK, BOSTON, MASS.

JOSEPH E. CRONIN, Manager
PHILIP J. TROY, Traveling Secretary

PITCHERS	Age	Height	Weight	Home Address	Bats	Throws	Club 1938	G	W	L	IP	AB	H	ER	BB	SO	ERA
Auker, Elden	28	6'2"	194	Detroit, Mich.	R	R	Detroit	27	11	10	161	648	184	94	56	46	5.25
Bagby, James C., Jr.	23	6'2"	170	Atlanta, Ga.	R	R	Boston	43	15	11	199	770	218	93	90	73	4.21
Dasso, Frank	21	6'	174	Chicago, Ill	R	R	Hazelton	38	13	14	243	928	231	105	124	179	3.89
Dickman, Emerson	24	6'2"	175	Buffalo, N. Y.	R	R	Boston	32	5	5	104	406	117	61	54	22	5.28
Galehouse, Dennis	28	6'1"	190	Sarasota, Fla.	R	R	Cleveland	36	7	8	114	433	119	55	65	66	4.34
Grove, Robert M.	38	6'3"	190	Lonaconing, Md	L	L	Boston	24	14	4	164	642	169	56	52	99	3.07
Heving, Joseph	34	6'	175	Covington, Ky	R	R	Boston	19	9	2	88	359	104	40	27	34	4.09
Kerksieck, Wayman	22	6'1"	175	Ulm, Ark.	R	R	Little Rock	32	11	12	173	744	161	89	83	53	4.03
Lefebvre, Wilfrid	23	5'11"	175	Pawtucket, R. I.	L	L	Minneapolis	23	8	8	128	516	156	60	35	45	4.25
Olson, Theodore	26	6'½"	185	Quincy, Mass.	R	R	Toronto	33	11	13	183	823	98	77	96	81	3.79
Ostermueller, Fred	31	5'11"	175	Quincy, Ill.	L	L	Boston	31	13	5	177	724	199	90	58	46	4.58
Rich, Woodrow	22	6'2"	185	Morgantown, N. C.	L	R	Little Rock	33	19	10	229	957	194	81	100	122	2.47
Sayles, William	22	6'2"	185	Portland, Ore.	R	R	Little Rock	37	7	9	133	595	129	59	70	53	3.31
Wade, Jacob	25	6'2"	175	Moorehead City, N. C.	L	L	Detroit	27	3	2	70	272	73	51	48	23	6.56
Wagner, Charles, Jr.	23	5'10½"	165	Reading, Pa.	R	R	Minneapolis	15	8	3	83	333	90	42	30	44	3.90
Wilson, Jack	26	5'11"	190	Portland, Ore.	R	R	Boston	37	15	15	195	763	200	93	91	96	4.29

CATCHERS	Age	Height	Weight	Home Address	Bats	Throws	Club 1938	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	Ave.	PO	A	E	Ave.
Berg, Morris	36	6'1"	185	Newark, N. J.	R	R	Boston	7	12	0	4	.333	11	1	0	1.000
Desautels, Eugene A.	30	5'10"	170	Southbridge, Mass.	R	R	Boston	108	333	47	97	.291	423	52	7	.985
Dickey, George	23	6'2"	180	Little Rock, Ark.	RL	R	Portland	108	355	40	89	.251	422	58	15	.970
Peacock, John	26	5'11"	165	Tarboro, N. C.	L	R	Boston	72	195	29	59	.303	177	12	3	.984
INFIELDERS																
Berger, Louis W.	28	6'2"	190	Arlington, Va.	R	R	Chicago	118	470	60	102	.217	239	353	39	.938
Carey, Thomas	29	5'8½"	170	Rochester, N. Y.	R	R	Hollywood	157	629	79	187	.297	287	471	27	.966
Campbell, Paul	21	5'10"	165	Charlotte, N. C.	L	L	Little Rock	154	581	86	189	.325	1430	75	19	.988
Cronin, Joseph E. Mgr.	32	6'	164	San Francisco, Cal.	R	R	Boston	143	530	98	172	.325	304	449	36	.954
Doerr, Robert P.	21	5'11"	175	Illahe, Ore.	R	R	Boston	145	509	70	147	.289	372	420	26	.968
Foxx, James E.	31	5'11"	188	Jenkintown, Pa.	R	R	Boston	149	565	139	197	.349	1282	116	19	.987
Irwin, Thomas	24	5'11"	165	Altoona, Pa.	R	R	Milwaukee	125	476	72	141	.296	266	358	37	.944
Tabor, James R.	23	6'1"	173	Owens Cross Rds, Ala.	R	R	Minneapolis	103	437	76	144	.330	105	214	22	.935
OUTFIELDERS																
Cramer, Roger	31	6'	185	Manahawkin, N. J.	L	R	Boston	148	658	116	198	.301	417	15	6	.986
Gaffke, Fabian	24	5'10"	185	Milwaukee, Wis.	R	R	Boston-Minn.	42	167	29	49	.293	102	4	12	.981
Petrushkin, Alex	22	5'11"	175	Los Angeles, Cal.	L	L	Rocky Mount	48	183	48	61	.333	88	7	5	.950
Morgan, Chester	26	5'9"	160	Cleveland, Miss.	L	R	Detroit	74	306	50	87	.284	192	6	4	.980
Nonnenkamp, Leo	28	5'11"	165	St. Louis, Mo.	L	L	Boston	87	180	37	51	.283	85	5	3	.968
Spence, Stanley	23	5'10"	165	Kingston, N. C.	L	L	Minneapolis	136	506	106	163	.322	305	15	12	.964
Vosmik, Joseph	29	6'	185	Cleveland, Ohio	R	R	Boston	146	621	121	201	.324	302	14	7	.978
Williams, Ted	20	6'2"	175	San Diego, Cal.	L	R	Minneapolis	148	528	130	193	.366	269	17	11	.963

Coaches, THOMAS DALY, HERBERT PENNOCK Trainer, WIN GREEN Asst. Trainer, JOHN ORLANDO

Colorado Meets Wyoming in Key Game—Women's Golf Comment—Siesta Variation

Close Finish Expected In Mountain States Play

Big Seven Basketball

Teams	W	L	Points For	Points Ag	PC
Colorado	4	0	184	103	1.000
Wyoming	3	0	123	100	1.000
Utah State	3	1	168	163	.750
Utah	2	1	146	112	.667
Brigham Young	1	3	146	165	.250
Denver	0	4	141	201	.000
Colorado State	0	4	127	191	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26—With most of the Mountain States Intercollegiate League basketball teams having completed a third of their conference schedule, the possibility of a close finish for the title appears in prospect.

Upon completion of two key games this week end the picture should be changed considerably and give a clean cut analysis as to what the final outcome may be.

Headlining the week's schedule is the game between Colorado and Wyoming universities, both undefeated. After returning home from a successful eastern barnstorming tour Colorado continued their winning tactics and at present have four victories and no reverses.

Wyoming Wins Three

At the same time, Wyoming, boasting a veteran aggregation, has rung up three wins and has no losses.

Most impressive of Colorado's victories was that Saturday over the highly touted Utah State College five. Previously undefeated in Big Seven play this season, the Utah Farmers came out on the short end of a lop-sided 46-to-18 score. It was rangy Jim Willcoxson, Colorado guard, who sparked his team as usual, ringing up 11 points.

While the Utah Staters were being trounced, Brigham Young was upsetting another top ranking team—Utah University. B. Y. U., thrice beaten and victoryless this season, tallied its first win over the Redskins, 40 to 32.

Friday night Wyoming and Colorado will clash in the Silver and Gold's field house at Boulder, Colo., while the following evening Utah and Utah State will meet at Logan, Utah.

Denver vs. Colorado State

In the only other Conference game this week end, Denver and Colorado State will face off. Both without a win in four starts they will settle the cellar argument Friday night.

Upon completion of last week's games Floyd Morris, Utah State's towering forward, took over high scoring honors. In four games he has amassed a total of 49 points, an average of 12.2 points per contest. Not far behind him is Colorado's Willcoxson and Emmett Andrews, Colorado State forward, both with 46 points.

Utah has earned the reputation of being the highest scoring team by running its average to 48.7 points per game. Colorado U. has proven a great defensive team, holding its four foes to an average of only 25.7 points per game.

Wisconsin Track Coach Starts His 27th Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Tom Jones, veteran Wisconsin track coach, starts his twenty-seventh season here with about the usual prospects, a large and enthusiastic squad—70 candidates — but few outstanding stars. As a matter of fact, Jones' only athletes who appear capable of going to the top in Big Ten competition are Capt. Walter Mehl, conference champion and record-holder in the 2-mile, and Milt Padway, champion pole vaulter.

Edward Smith, junior hurdler, will be a consistent point winner who, if he steadies down, may prove a pleasant surprise. Other veterans who should score steadily include Frank Kauffman in the sprints, Bob Petrie, middle-distances, Riley Best, high and broad jumper, Ralph Moeller, dashes and 440, and Bill Malisch, junior weight man.

In the dashes, in addition to the veterans, Jones has John Darling of Milwaukee, a promising sophomore, and Ed Spoerl, a junior from Campbellsport. The team will probably be weak in the 440 with Moeller and Bob Petrie, another letterman as the only veterans.

Petrie is better at the 880 and Moeller has never run farther than the furlong but he is a big chap, over 6 feet and about 200 pounds, and he will take a try at the quarter this year. Other 440 candidates are "Benjy" Altheimer and Francis Bellon of Milwaukee, Howard Schoenike, Juneau, Robert Reed, Chicago, and Robert Iverson, Sheboygan, all sophomores.

Petrie in the Half

In the half, in addition to Petrie, who is stronger at this distance than in the quarter, Jones has three members of the cross-country team who may come through. They are Richard Cooper, Milwaukee, Ed Buxton, Niantic, Conn., and John Day, Lancaster.

Buxton will also run the mile in which the Badgers look weak, unless Coach Jones runs Wallie Mehl there, which he has indicated he will probably do. Mehl has never run the mile, but he is champion at two miles and always ran the half in high school, where he beat 2 minutes. He should run the mile in 4m. 20s., without too much trouble.

Bradford Towle senior cross-country and distance veteran, may run the mile, but he is better at 2 miles and will confine himself to the longer distance if Mehl concentrates on the mile. Other 2-milers are Bill Farin, Howie Knox and John Senft, all experienced cross-country runners.

Smith heads the hurdling contingent and will be supported by two experienced timber-toppers in Bob Brandt and Warren Haberman. Best of the sophomore hurdlers are Darling and Bill Graham of Milwaukee, who is really a junior but was out of college a year and is making his first try for the varsity track team. Schoenike may also take a try at the low hurdles.

Best Heads Jumpers

The veteran Riley Best heads the jumping squad and will again compete in both the high and broad jumps as he has for two years. His best performance was 6ft. 3in., in the high jump last spring. Other high jumpers are Bill Kommers, senior, and Alfred Harrar, Port Washington sophomore.

After the basketball season, Don Timmerman, 6ft. 9½in. center, who cleared 6 feet in high school, is expected to report for track. Best and Kommers are also broad jumpers, as are Graham and Glenn Craig of La Grange, newcomers.

Padway naturally heads the vaulters and is expected to improve on the 13:10½ mark he made last year in the Illinois relays. Robert Gardner, 13 foot veteran, Harry Garrison of Evansville, Ind., and Harrar, are the other vaulters.

Bill Malisch, who did 47 feet in the shot last year, and George Paskvan, sophomore, who also did 47 in practice, and Jerry Seifert, in the javelin, are the weight tossing veterans.

Elmer Tornow, sophomore football tackle from Green Bay, and Richard Watson, also a sophomore from Madison, have shown promise in the shot, while Doug Soutar of Sacramento, Calif., Ken Carlson of Spooner, and Orville Fisher of Fargo, N. D., all juniors, are the other leading javelin tossers.

Eleonora R. Sears In Quarter-Finals

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Eleonora R. Sears, Boston tournament veteran, gained the quarter-finals of the women's National squash racquets championship yesterday with an easy conquest of Frida Scharman of New York, 15—11, 9—15, 18—15, 15—6.

In other third-round matches, Helen Stone, New York junior leaguer, qualified to meet former titleholder Anne Page of Philadelphia, by eliminating Mrs. Ellwood I. Beatty of Suburban Cynwyd, 14—16, 15—14, 15—16, 16—15, 15—9; Miss Page defeated Mrs. A. W. Paine of New York, 16—15, 15—13, 15—11, and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Charles D. O'Connell, Philadelphia, 15—9, 15—7, 15—3.

Senator Would Help Schoolboys

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—A former high school coach who now helps make New York's laws wants to aid schoolboy grid stars obtain college educations on state scholarships.

"Consideration of athletic ability in awarding existing state scholarships would help end collegiate racketeering in athletics," said State Senator Arthur L. Swartz of a bill he has introduced in the State Legislature.

He explained his proposal, if approved, would require the New York State Board of Regents to consider athletic ability in choosing recipients of 300 of the 750 scholarships of varied amounts awarded annually to worthy high school graduates.

"The remaining 450 scholarships would still be available for distribution on a strict scholarship basis as all of them are now," he added.

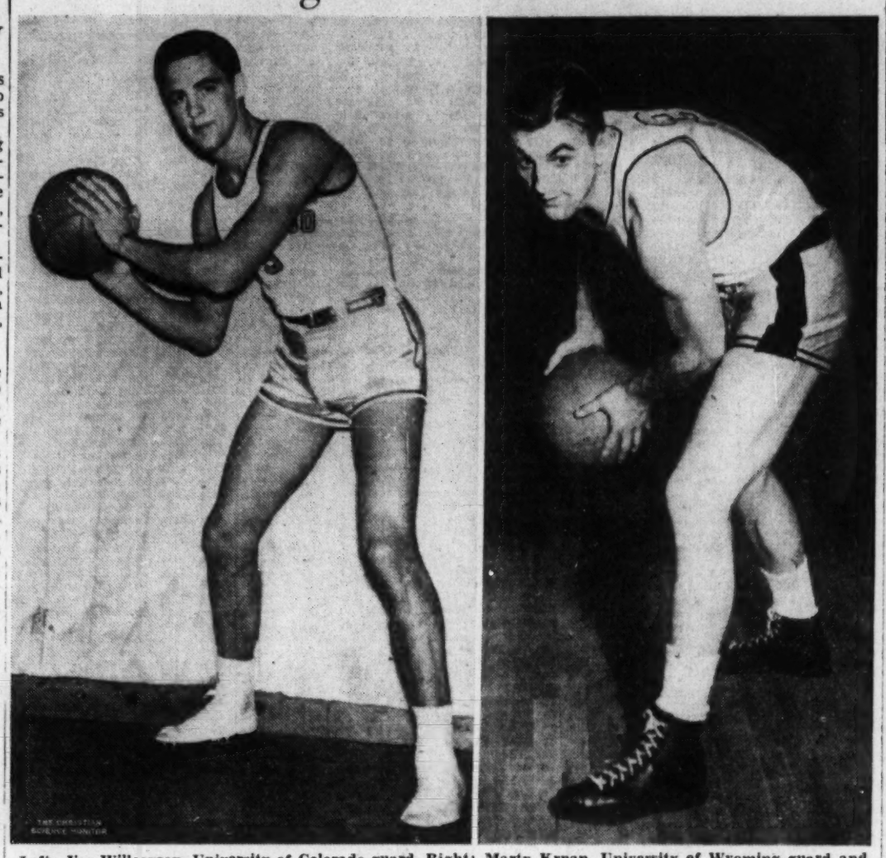
Mr. Swartz, a Republican who once coached a Masden Park High School baseball team to a Buffalo City championship, said he got his idea from demands for open subsidization of college athletes by football coaches Glenn S. (Pop) Warner of Temple and Jock Sutherland of Pitt.

Both men, he said, have placed themselves behind "some form of open subsidy" for college athletes on the ground they "should not be ridiculed because they accept a subsidy similar to those granted high school students proficient only in academic studies."

The legislator said his bill would halt, in some measure, "collegiate racketeering" by allowing needy athletes a choice in what college they attended.

"Under the present system," he explained, "an athlete feels obliged to accept the first athletic scholarship offered him. He would be given his choice of colleges if athletic ability were considered in awarding state scholarships."

Big Seven Dribblers



Left: Jim Willcoxson, University of Colorado guard. Right: Marty Krpan, University of Wyoming guard and center.

And Talking of . . . Chess

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Siesta Variation

LONDON—Johnny May and I have taken chess up. Or, to be quite fair to the game, we have taken chess down. Away down. Possibly to the lowest point that it ever reached. But we are improving. And by the time the current winter season for brow-furrowing is ended we shall probably be advanced enough to harass each other with the Siesta Variation. Which is no reference to those strange interludes that tend to immobilise our campaigns rather frequently at the present time.

Any real chess player will bear me out when I describe the Siesta Variation as a hybird, combining the Steinitz Defence with the Schliemann Defence . . . P-KB 4. In fact, any chess player will bear me out lohg before I get as far as that.

Quantity

For the moment, however, we are not concerned with real chess players. This is a chess piece about the quantity, not the quality. And the most remarkable feature about the quantity in Britain today is—oddly enough—its quantity. You'd be surprised if I were to tell you the number of players who indulge in the game but have not formalised their activities by joining a club. So should I. But I can tell you that the club players contest more than a hundred team matches in London alone every week.

Probably the sub players are to the sub payers as 20 is to one. If not more so. Making a total of, perhaps, a million. This may be half a million out, one way or the other, but it conveys some impression of the number of people to be observed in restaurants, holding a glass of hot milk in one hand and a Black Bishop in the other. There is no way of computing the people who confine their playing to the fireside at home. In fact, the families of some have been known to say that there is no way of doing anything with them. Except chess.

"Only Relatives"

Of course, it is only when you take the plunge and become a club player that you realize how imperfect your chess is. And they tell me that when you develop into an advanced club player and get invited to take a board in a "simultaneous" match with one of the masters you realize then how imperfect your chess still is. As my Uncle Tom used to say, these things are only relatives.

Now the masters live in a rarefied chess atmosphere of their own. At an astronomically remote altitude. And they can, with a light laugh, oppose club players two dozen at a time and beat the lot.

Since chess is such an exceptionally complex game and chess masters such exceptionally clever people at it, it would seem logical to anticipate that players in the highest class have taken an exceptional number of years to get there. In short, that they are veterans.

Not a bit of it. L. Szabo, the Hungarian bank clerk who won the Premier Tournament at the celebrated Hastings Congress this year, is 21; Reuben Fine, U. S. A., is 24; his compatriot, Samuel Reshevsky, is 28, and Paul Keres, ace from Estonia, is 22. They make things very lively for the Boys of the Old Brigade—if one may apply that phrase to persons of such dignity as Alexander Alekhine, the world champion; Dr. Max Euwe, from whom he took the title, and J. R. Capablanca, former holder.

Girl, 12, Stars

Juvenile reinforcements are moving up in support all the while. Why, I recollect that when Dr. Alekhine played in a simultaneous chess match here last winter against 30 Kentish players he was given no end of trouble by a little girl from Twickenham named Elaine Saunders, then aged 12. The contest started at a quarter past seven one evening and at 12:15, when Elaine retired, she was still undefeated.

This instance of the chess power of youth has been a source of consolation to Mr. May and myself. For we realize the great handicap of years under which we are laboring. As chess players, we are still quite useful at Rugby Football, and it is likely that our budding careers at the checkered board will flower more into conversation than conquest. Chess, we have decided, is one of the most sociable of games. Not only does it bring people together. It keeps them together for a mighty long time. In short,

Drawn by John Allan May

Five Skaters in Olympics

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 26 (AP)—A Californian and four middle westerners had berths on the eight-man 1940 American Olympic skating squad last night as team trials neared their conclusion.

George Wallace, San Francisco machinist engineer, made the team by capturing the 1,500-meter race, third on the four-event program. He won both heats, the first in 2m. 21.8s. and the second in 2m. 27.6s. for an average of 2m. 24.7s.

Delbert Lamb of Milwkaukee, a member of the 1936 team, won a place by finishing third in the 500-meter race and second in the 1,500. His average for the former was 44.7s., for the latter 2m. 27.55s. He was clocked at 2m. 30.3s. yesterday.

Fifth place on the team went to Charles Leighton of Minneapolis, by virtue of his performances in the 500, 1,500 and 5,000 races. He was eighteenth in the 500 with an average time of 47.1s, fifth in the 1,500 with a 2m. 30.35s. average, and third in the 5,000, in which his average was 9m. 3.5s.

This trio joined the flashy Chicagoans, Leo Freisinger and Eddie Schroeder, on the team. The latter are Olympic veterans. Freisinger won the 500 with an average of 44s., his 43.7s. in the second heat last week breaking the American record. Schroeder took the 5,000-meter race, his 8m. 55.9s. last Sunday breaking his own American record of 8m. 57s.

The 10,000-meter race today will conclude the trials. The winner will make the team.

The other two places will go to the contestant with the best average in the 5,000 and 10,000-meter races, and to the one with the best average time for all four races.

Contestants who have won races or have made the team will not compete today.

Brookline Rinks Score at Quebec

QUEBEC, Jan. 26 (AP)—A. S. Browne's Brookline, Mass., rink advanced through the first round of competition for the Citadel Trophy in the Quebec curling bonspiel yesterday, defeating Maj. R. B. Whyte's Quebec rink, 10 to 4.

In the City of Quebec Trophy matches, C. B. Judge's Brookline four won a second-round victory, 19 to 10, over George Love's Quebec Victoria Club team.

A's Lights Brightest

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—E. B. Karns, Westinghouse engineer, said yesterday that the Athletics will have the "brightest flood-lighted stadium in the world" for the 1939 baseball season.

Karns said the 780 lights, with two billion beam candlepower, would be sufficient to light up a highway between Cleveland and Philadelphia.

The player who bobbles a grounder will not be able to blame it on poor visibility, Karns said 20-inch spun aluminum reflectors would provide 10 times better light than the average home newspaper reader enjoys.

Bees' Miller Dissatisfied

LAKE WORTH, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Eddie Miller, infielder purchased from Kansas City of the American Association by the Boston Bees, returned an unsigned contract to the Boston club yesterday but denied he was a holdout.

"I just didn't like the contract they sent me," he explained. "I'm not a holdout. I think we'll get together all right."

Miller, wintering at suburban Lantana, would not discuss the terms he had frowned upon.

Cub Holdouts An Old Custom Avers Owner P. K. Wrigley

CHICAGO, Jan. 26. (AP)—Owner P. K. Wrigley of the Chicago Cubs is showing little concern over the unsigned player contracts coming back to his office these days. It is just an old custom, avers Wrigley, adding: "If the players didn't return the first one they would lose caste."

Only four of 24 contracts mailed out by the Cub office last week have come back with signatures. Seven others arrived yesterday, unsigned, and promptly were returned to the mail—unaltered.

"Any time a fellow can show us he is worth more," Wrigley said, "we'll talk it over with him. But we do not offer contracts for the next season on anticipation. We reward the men on the work they did the season before. If they improve in their work, there'll be satisfactory adjustments."

Wrigley's statement, while applying to all Cubs, reflected principally to First Baseman Rip Collins who announced from Rochester, N. Y., yesterday he would not sign the first 1939 contract which was sent to him.

"Collins did take a cut," Wrigley declared. "He is getting no younger and no better. But if he can show us, we'll boost him back."

Signed contracts were received from Pitchers Ray Harrell, former St. Louis Cardinal, and Eddie Carnett, rookie southpaw from Los Angeles, along with that of Coach Johnny Corriden. Two returned earlier also were from pitchers—Kirby Higbe and Al Epperly.

Five other contracts, including those of Bill Lee and Dizzy Dean, were signed before the recent batch of contracts went out. Names of the seven players returning unsigned contracts were not disclosed.

'Stand-ins' On Oklahoma A. & M. Wrestling Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Oklahoma A. and M. College's national and international wrestling champions have their "stand-ins" just like Hollywood's biggest motion-picture stars.

Every day during the season a half dozen boys in each of the eight weight divisions will train just as rigorously, do just as much roadwork, scrap just as hard in practice bouts, and then will sit on the sidelines at the dual meets while the champions enjoy the limelight.

However, like their celluloid brothers, Aggie wrestling "stand-ins" sometimes get their chance at stardom. Vernon Nell, Leon Sonntag and Bob Williams, three of this year's eight returning lettermen, are former "stand-ins."

Some unknown boy will get his chance this season to make the team, earn his letter, and compete in the national tournaments at both the 145-pound and 165-pound divisions. Squad members will be working just as hard, too, at the other six weights, hoping to get their chance next year.

This army of unknowns—the boys who make the Aggie champions be champions—includes 19 outstanding members this winter.

Hockey in England

LONDON, Jan. 26 (CP Cable)—Streatham and Earls Court Rangers drew 5-5 in a National Hockey League game last night that left the standing unchanged. Montreal players on each team dominated the scoring.

Earls Court's Bobbie Lee, Montreal, got two counters, while other scorers were Bill Jennings, Toronto; Jack Forsay, Trail, B. C., and Frank Currie of New Glasgow, N. S. Streatham's Montreal pair, Johnny Mahaffy and Dan Tomalty, got one apiece, while Bill Woodward, Kitchener, Ont., scored two, and Gordon Day, Ottawa, got the fifth.

College Basketball

Vanderbilt 37, Sewanee 30.
Loyola 50, St. John's 30.
Gettysburg 47, Penn 39.
Brown 82, St. Anselm's 46.
Army 50, George Washington 41.

Kansas Coach Looking Ahead To Next Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—In the midst of the present torrid Big Six basketball race, Dr. Forrest C. Allen, University of Kansas coach, announces that although his Jayhawkers will battle for the pennant to the last, he mainly is building for the future this season.

Losses by graduation in June will not be very heavy and no exceptional prospects will be coming up from the freshman team, so that next year's Kansas quintet will be made up of men now on the varsity squad.

Graduation will take five lettermen, Lyman Corlis, guard; George Golay, forward; Lester Kappelman, center; Fenlon Durand, guard, and Nelson Sullivan, forward, but all can be replaced.

Kline to Fill Gap

The loss of Corlis probably will be felt most, but the play of John Kline, big sophomore guard, indicates that he should fill the gap in good style. Kline likely will team with Dick Harp at the guard posts next year, giving the Jayhawks a fine pair of defense men.

Backing them up will be Bill Hogben, 6ft. 1in. sophomore, who is regarded as a fine prospect. Hogben is only 18 years old and with more experience should be a valuable man.

At center Kansas should be very strong next year with Bob Allen and Bruce Veran to share the job. Both are high caliber players and students. They are exceptional ball handlers and can perform all of the duties required of the "quarterback" as this player is known in Dr. Allen's system.

Fine Forwards

The greatest wealth of material, however, will be at forward. Here Dr. Allen can choose between Howard Engleman, Ralph Miller, Don Ebling, Bruce Reid and Loren Fiorell.

All of these forwards are crack scorers, with the possible exception of Bruce Reid, who is a remarkable passer and who always can be counted on for some points. Engleman and Miller should rank with the all-time Kansas greats in basketball before they are through. Ebling has made himself into a fine player, despite the fact that he is considerably smaller than his all-American brother.

Broadcasting Of New York Games Assured for '39

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Radio broadcasting of all major league baseball games in New York next season except those on Sunday, was assured last night when the Yankees and Giants agreed to terms with a combination of three advertisers.

Eddie Brannick, secretary of the National League Giants, who announced completion of the deal, said broadcasts would emenate from station WABC in New York and be sponsored jointly by the General Mills, Socony-Vacuum Oil and Procter and Gamble companies.

Brannick did not disclose the amount involved in the sale of the broadcast rights, but unofficial estimates of about $100,000 to each club were made several weeks ago when Owners Horace Stoneham of the Giants and Jacob Ruppert of the world-champion Yankees decided to abandon their long-standing policy against broadcasting.

The Brooklyn Dodgers sold the rights to their games early last month to General Mills and Socony, for a reported $75,000.

Bill Slocum, a former New York baseball writer, handled the negotiations for the Yankees and Giants deal.

Reiselt Wins Two

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Otto Reiselt, of Philadelphia, won two matches in the three-cushion round-robin billiard tournament yesterday, defeating Allen Hall, of Chicago.

In his fastest game since the tournament began, Reiselt won, 50 to 27, in thirty-one innings last night. In the afternoon the score was 50 to 34 in forty-two innings.

Reiselt's high run in the evening was 9 and Hall's 6.

Bozeman Divides

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Joe Chamaco, of Mexico City, won his third match in as many starts when he beat Jay Bozeman, of Vallejo, Calif., 50 to 35 in 50 innings in the three-cushion championship billiards tourney yesterday afternoon. Chamaco had a high run of 7 while Bozeman's best was 6.

Bozeman returned to form in the evening and defeated Chamaco 50 to 32 in 47 innings.

Harvard Club Wins

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Harvard Club's undefeated squash racquets team captured the Class C Group I title of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association last night by defeating the Princeton Club outfit in four of five matches on the Harvard Club courts.

Vines Wins, 6-0, 11-9

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated his touring tennis foe, Donald Budge, in straight sets here to cut Budge's margin to 4 up for the series. Budge is ahead, ten matches to six. The scores were 6—0, 11—9.

Pirates Sign Coaches

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26 (AP)—President W. E. Benswanger announced yesterday that Honus Wagner, Jewel Ens of Normandy, Mo., and Johnny Gooch of Nashville, Tenn., had signed new contracts to coach the Pittsburgh Pirates this year.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

"Tightening Up"

Women golfers must pay their own way. That is those who take part in the mid-South and Florida invitation tournaments will have to. No more can they accept traveling or hotel expenses or other perquisites for competing in those events. This is the verdict of the amateur status committee of the United States Golf Association, and if it is not adhered to in the future, it will result in loss of amateur standing by those who accept such offers.

These tournaments have drawn many of the best women golfers from all over the country. They have done much to make golf a year-round sport in the United States and have helped to improve the standard of play. Of course, this stand will not affect those who have money enough to take them to the sunny South or other sections of the country; but there are others who will find such jaunts impossible.

Wide World
Charlotte Glutting

Have Been Popular

There is no question but what these "winter circuit" tournaments have been popular. They have not only given the women a chance to play golf, but they have furnished them with a pleasant vacation. Now that they are to be limited to those who go to these resorts for a vacation and those who go specially for their golf and pay all their own expenses, they will not be the same.

It will be interesting to see just what the result will be on these tournaments. According to Charlotte Glutting, a member of the United States Curtis Cup team, the girls who keep golf in the headlines are none too well off financially. And if they are out, she asks: "What have you got?" Well, you certainly do not have as high-grade golf, and the tournament will be due for less publicity.

Proposes Two Solutions

Miss Glutting offers two solutions to the problem. One is to ease up on the present amateur restrictions and the other is to have every women's tournament open to pros and amateurs alike. Perhaps the former might be done along the lines of the "eight-weeks" plan adopted by the United States Lawn Tennis Association; but from what we know of the U. S. G. A. and its amateur ideas, we see little prospect of such a step being taken.

The other solution is certainly a very novel one to say the least. It would mean that the amateur tournaments really became "open" ones. It would also mean that those women who were not financially able to play as amateurs could play as professionals. Perhaps it might be a good idea to have some of these mid-winter tournaments held that way; but it is out of the question to make all women's tournaments open to both classes. So it looks as if the ladies would have to abide by the warning letter sent out by the amateur status committee.

* * *

The N. H. L. Presidency

There is considerable talk going the rounds regarding the possibility of Frank Calder retiring as head of the National Hockey League at the end of the current season. In fact, they are talking about who may succeed him, and most of the names mentioned to date are those of men who have played a more or less prominent part in N. H. L. affairs.

While we realize that the N. H. L. can offer a number of men entirely qualified to handle the affairs of that organization, we believe that it would be to the best interests of the league and professional hockey in general if some man who will not be connected with any N. H. L. club were elected.

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

Vic Bottari, star California football player, is turning out for the Bears' baseball team for the first time this spring. . . . We have a suspicion that Yankee holdouts will find it harder dealing with Ed Barrow than they did with Colonel Ruppert.

Indoor track meets are becoming more popular on the Pacific Coast. Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, and Seattle are being considered as sites for such meets next year. . . . Gross receipts for Sonja Henie's week's appearance at Madison Square Garden amounted to $225,000, and she averaged $11,000 a night for herself.

Who is going to dethrone Robin Lee as U. S. amateur fancy-skating champion. Although just turned 19, he has won his fifth-straight title, and he scored almost 100 points more than the runner-up. . . . Fred H. Walsh has been re-elected commodore of the Port Washington Yacht Club.

Alex Kampouris Signs

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Alex Kampouris, the New York Giants' "second base insurance," has sent in his signed contract. The Polo Grounders are counting upon Burgess Whitehead to return after a year's leave of absence to hold down the middle sack, but if Whitehead fails to make a comeback they will have to fall back on Kampouris, who hit only 249 last season.

College Hockey

Army 6, Yale Jayvees 0.
Yale Frosh, 4, Hotchkiss School 0.

Where to Dine

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Tasty Home Cooked Foods
Prepared by
American Housewives
Are Served at
The Canterbury Luncheons
535 FIFTH AVENUE
and
331 MADISON AVENUE
11:00 A. M. - 2:30 P. M. No Liquor Served

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c, 65c, 75c
Dinner 75c, 85c, 1.00
No Liquors Served — Closed Sundays

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36 W. 48th St., in Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hotes in town.
Lunch 65c-85c Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
Open Sundays.

Rosetta Gordon Garden Restaurant
359 LEXINGTON AVENUE
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
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Open Sunday 1-8 P. M.
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
2 blocks from Grand Central

MADGE SURTEES, Inc.
"BETTER 'OLE"
Luncheons 40c to 85c
Dinners 50c to 99c
1 EAST 47TH STREET
Open Sundays and Holidays

THE GOLDEN GLOW
238 Madison Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Streets
Really Good Food Served in a Charming, Simple Atmosphere
LUNCHEON . . . . . 50c up
DINNER . . . . . 85c up
4 Blocks from Grand Central
Open Sundays, 12:30-8 P. M.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

HARTFORD CONN.
HOLYOKE SPRINGFIELD HARTFORD
NEW HAVEN
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INCORPORATED
23 HIGH STREET
Good Food Means Good Moods

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Street
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.
JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
605 S. W. Washington, nr. 6th

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1939

Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,600,000
Previous day 963,300
1939 volume to date 20,099,102
1938 volume to date 18,948,651

Stocks Decline Sharply and Then RecoverSomewhat

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Stocks broke to the lowest levels since last September in today's market before meeting moderate support.

The list displayed slight rallying tendencies here and there after the opening, but a selling wave in the second hour knocked leaders down 1 to around 5 points. The ticker tape, for a brief interval, fell behind floor dealings. Losses were reduced in many instances near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,600,000 shares.

Aircrafts were given spasmodic buying aid on the maintenance of hopes for large overseas orders for war planes and a few managed to post modest plus signs occasionally.

Wall Street attributed extension of the slide partly to what they termed "an accumulation of uneasiness over foreign developments and domestic business doubts."

Bonds Decline

The bond market retreated sharply today under a fresh selling movement which traders said was inspired by nervousness over affairs in Europe.

Secondary rails and other loans of speculative color were hardest hit, showing losses running to as much as 4 points in the late trading.

Also affected were the general run of low yield issues including U. S. Governments. The Federals were uniformly lower with some Treasurys down around ½ point. Dealers said institutions sold, partly to realize profits, but principally because of belief the market might continue dominated by foreign developments for some little time.

Foreign loans in the European division naturally moved with the trend, and particular weakness was shown by Italian and German obligations. Italy 7s dipped almost 2 and losses ranged to 10 points in United Steel Works of Germany 6½s, Berlin City 6s of '58, and Italian Credit Consortium 7s.

Weak spots in the corporate sector included Alleghany Corp. 5s of '49, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, Western Union 5s of '60, Remington Rand 4¼s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, and Southern Railway 4s and 6½s.

Fidelity Investment Declared Solvent

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—A court-appointed arbiter reported that the Fidelity Investment Association, a nation-wide investment loan organization, was solvent and recommended dismissal of receivership proceedings.

The arbiter, Charles P. Mead, of Wheeling, declared a 10-day investigation of the firm's finances by 11 independent auditors and opposing counsel disclosed the association's solvency.

Mr. Mead said that since the petition, filed by a group of the association's contract holders in Pennsylvania, was predicated upon an allegation of insolvency" he advised dismissal.

Federal Judge William E. Baker, who previously had refused to grant or dismiss the petition pending a report on finances, took no immediate action upon the 56-page summary.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A steadier tone appeared in the stock market late today, after early weakness, apparently on news of the quick capture of Barcelona. British Government bonds, however, remained heavy and trans-Atlantics finished unchanged to 2 points net lower. Aircraft and electrical shares were in supply and foreign bonds were mixed.

Paris: The Bourse closed lower today. Rentes lost 40 to 65 centimes and Bank of France was down 100 francs. In the international group, Suez Canal reacted more than 100 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures advanced ⅜d to ½d today. Nervousness over European conditions and continued demand for Australian wheat were factors in the rise. European conditions continued to dominate the cotton market and traders hesitated to make commitments. Final prices were unchanged to 1 point lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 26

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	$4.67⅛	$4.67⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.67⅛	4.67⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0264¼	.0264¼	4†
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2258	.2257	1
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.3998	.3995	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5401	.5400	1
Sweden—krona	.2408	.2407	.4537
Norway—krone	.2350	.2349	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2088	.2088	.4537
Finalh—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0209	.0209	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0425	.0425	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Janan—yen	.2727	.2727	.8440
India—rupee	.3495	.3495	.8180
Java—florin	.5415	.5400	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2919	*
Shanghai—dol	.1637½	.1631	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5440	.5440	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9925	.9931	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.20252	.20252	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Prec. mar.ket. §Parity changed. **Nominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	Oct 31
52	38	Acme Steel (1)	1	40	40	40	Jan 24
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	8	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	5	35½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
67⅜	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	55¾	54¼	54⅜	— 1⅛
1⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	13	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	23	10½	10	10¼	— ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghany pr pf	2	9½	9	9	— ¼
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf 2nd ww	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— 1
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	25	21¾	20	20	— 2
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
197	121	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	172	171	171	— 4½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (¾)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills (⅝e)	3	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	47	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	5	62	62	62	— ¼
55⅜	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	41	41½	39½	39¾	— 1½
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	16½	15½	15½	Jan 24
3⅜	¼	Amal Leather	5	2	2	2	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	9	63¾	62½	62½	— 1⅛
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	21	21	21	
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.10g)	11	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	15	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	12	43	42½	42½	— 2
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	93	53	92	— 1½
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	145	135	135	Jan 24
57¾	27	Am Car & Fdy	26	26½	24¼	24½	— 2¾
23¾	9½	Am Car pf (2½e)	5	42½	41	41	— 3
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	21	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— 1½
125	88½	Am Ch & C pf (5)§	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
77⅛	41⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118½	118¼	118¼	Jan 25
15	9	Am Colortype	11	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Crystal Sugar	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Encaus Tiling	4	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am European §	3	67⅛	65	65	— 3½
20⅞	10	Am & For Power	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $6 pf	9	33⅜	32	33	— 1
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	122	122	122	+1½
15	9	Am & F P 2 pf	46	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
41⅝	16⅜	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	12	39	38	38¼	— ⅜
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	13	34	32⅝	33½	— 1½
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	88	14⅞	14	14⅜	— ⅛
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	65	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	2	44½	44	44	— ¾
20⅝	13⅛	Am Ice pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
30⅜	12⅝	Am Locomotive	1	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	14	22⅞	21½	21½	— 1½
17¾	10	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	3	67⅛	65	65	— 3½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	7	13⅞	13	13	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1.40)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	9	33⅜	32	33	— 1
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	1	122	122	122	+1½
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (¾k)	46	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
41½	16⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (⅝k)	12	39	38	38¼	— ⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	13	34	32⅝	33½	— 1½
24½	13	Am Roll Mill	88	14⅞	14	14⅜	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	65	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	12	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	66	64	64	— 2
13½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
33⅝	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 25
140	102	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	21	43¾	41⅝	42	— 1⅝
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	132½	132½	132½	+1½
40¾	16⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	1	61	61	61	Jan 25
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	39	31⅝	29¼	29¼	— 2¾
19	22	Am Sugar Ref	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
31	19⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	1½¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 11
117⅛	82	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅜
150¼	111	Am Tobacco (5)	2	85¾	84¼	84¼	— 1¼
88¾	58	Am Tobacco pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 23
91⅝	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	26	151	150¼	150¼	— 1⅜
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	5	62½	60⅝	60⅝	— 2⅛
8½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	86	83⅜	83⅜	— 3
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	1	151¾	151¾	151¾	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	12	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	113	12½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	44½	43	44	Jan 20
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	37⅞	37	37	
42⅛	21	Anaconda (⅝e)	58	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	4	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	Jan 21
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	198	27¾	26	26	— 1⅞
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	2	45¼	45	45	— ¼
4½	2	A P W Paper	8	17¼	17	17	— ¼
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	2½	2	2½	Jan 24
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	1	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	Jan 25
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	34	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	44	44	44	— ½
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
13	5½	Arnold Const (¼g)	8	47	45½	46	— 1¼
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	10	10	10	— ¼
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	16	8¼	8	8	— ¼
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	15	81	77⅞	77⅞	— 3¼
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	70	70	70	Jan 9
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	1	34	34	34	
79	33¾	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	79	33⅜	31½	32¼	— 1¾
30	14	Atl Coast Line	2	59½	59¼	59¼	— 1¾
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	22	21⅝	20	20	— 2⅜
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Stm	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¾
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	2	12½	12	12	— ½
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	108⅜	107	108⅛	Jan 24
48½	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	60	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	2	44½	44	44	— ¼
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	58	58	58	— ¼
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	5¼	5	5	— ¼
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	35	6¼	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	5	Bald Loco ct	51	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	— ½
11	4	Balt & Ohio	39	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	8	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	18	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— 1⅛
14	9	Barker Bros	2	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	49	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	6	18	18	18	— ⅛
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	121	121	121	Jan 24
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Jan 25
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	144	24½	22¾	23	—1¼
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (.65g)	3	50½	50½	50½	— ½
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	196	63¼	60¼	60¼	—3¼
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	107¾	106¼	106¼	—1¾
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
24¼	9⅝	Black & Decker (½e)	5	22½	22	22	—1⅛
19¾	10⅞	Blaw-Knox	3	18	17½	17½	— 1⅛
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	8	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	57	26⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	23	22¼	22½	— ⅛
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	5	13½	13	13	— ⅛
36⅜	16⅛	Borg-Warner (¾e)	10	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	18	25⅜	25	25	—1
28	14	Bower Roll B (⅝g)	1	2	2	2	
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	2	24	24	24	Jan 23
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1e)	5	12⅜	11½	12⅛	— ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	63	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ¾
42	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	37	37	37	Jan 24
2⅜	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	43½	43	43	— ½
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
46¼	16⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	25	11¾	11	11	— ¼
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	36½	35½	35½	— ⅝
41	27¾	Bklyn Un Gas	28	16½	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
14½	5½	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 24
13⅛	5⅝	Brunswick-Balke(1e)	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7½	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	25	10½	10	10¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Mfg	45	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
29	13¼	Budd Wheel	18	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
39	15½	Bullard Co	10	24½	23¾	23¾	—1½
16⅞	6¾	Bulova Watch (2)	14	25¾	24¾	25¼	— ⅜
22¼	14½	Burling Mills (1)	5	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
3½	1½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	8	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
24	16⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2	2	2	
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	8	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	9	19¾	19¾	19¾	
15⅜	6	Butte Cop & Zinc	21	9⅞	9	9⅝	— ⅛
22	13	Byers (AM) Co	5	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
24½	25⅛	Calif Packing	18	16¼	15¾	16⅛	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	18	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	16	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (½e)	32	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	94	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (½g)	3	32	31¾	31⅝	Jan 24
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	7	7	Jan 23
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 24
4½	2½	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 24
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	5	84½	82	82	—2½
106⅜	100⅞	Caterp Tractor (2)	19	43	42	43	+ ⅜
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	23	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—1¼
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19⅛	12⅜	Celotex Corp	27	15	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	9	21	21	21	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	33	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14	6½	Cent R R N J	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 25
9	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	16	41	39½	39½	—1½
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	14	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	9	26½	24	24	—1
42⅛	21	Anaconda (⅝e)	4	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	Jan 21
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	198	27¾	26	26	—1⅞
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	45¼	45	45	— ¼
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	8	17¼	17	17	— ¼
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	2½	2	2½	Jan 24
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 25
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	1	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	Jan 25
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	34	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	44	44	44	— ½
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
13	5½	Arnold Const (¼g)	8	47	45½	46	— 1¼
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	10	10	10	— ¼
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	16	8¼	8	8	— ¼
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	15	81	77⅞	77⅞	— 3¼
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	70	70	70	Jan 9
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	1	34	34	34	
79	33¾	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	79	33⅜	31½	32¼	— 1¾
30	14	Atl Coast Line	2	59½	59¼	59¼	— 1¾
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	22	21⅝	20	20	— 2⅜
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Stm	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¾
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	2	12½	12	12	— ½
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	108⅜	107	108⅛	Jan 24
48½	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	60	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	2	44½	44	44	— ¼
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	58	58	58	— ¼
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	5¼	5	5	— ¼
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	35	6¼	6½	6⅜	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88⅛	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	196	69⅝	66⅛	66⅛	—1½
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
27½	10⅜	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	25	25	25	— ½
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	5	19⅜	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	21	50¼	50	50	—2
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	11	25	23¾	24¼	— ⅛
142⅝	105⅜	Coca-Cola (4½e)	4	126¼	126	126	— ¼
61½	57⅜	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
17	7⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	19	12¾	11⅞	12	— ⅛
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	4	38	35	35	—4¼
39⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¾e)	1	103	103	103	Jan 19
23½	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	17½	17	17	—1¼
22⅜	12½	Col Br'east A (1¾e)	3	17½	17	17	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'east B (1¾e)	6	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Col Gas & El	5	16	16	16	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	365	7½	6⅞	7½	
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%.f)	2	79	78	79	+1½
35⅜	25½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	4	11½	11¾	11½	— ⅛
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	2	26½	26⅛	26½	—1⅛
80⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	2	85	83½	83⅝	—3½
108⅝	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	18	47¼	46	46½	—1
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Jan 24
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	16	50⅝	49¾	49¾	— ⅜
12¾	5⅞	Comi Solvents	3	109¼	109	109	
2¾	1	Com'with & South	127	11½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
55¾	25	Com & So pf (¾k)	113	1⅝	1½	1½	
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	12	49¾	47	48¾	
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	38	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
19¾	15	Congoi-Nairn (¾e)	4	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	6	26¼	25	25	—1¼
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾g)	46	20⅜	20	20	— ½
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	4	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
104	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	177	30⅞	29½	29⅞	—1⅛
23⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
12¼	4½	Consol Film pf (1e)	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅛	Cons Laundries	2

Commerce and Finance

Annual Federal Subsidy of $100,000,000 to Aid Rails Proposed

Business and Industry

Better Business Seen for Canada During Year 1939

HALIFAX (CP)—The record of Canadian business for 1938, a year of "drastic change and of almost continuous disturbance," is reasonably good, President J. A. McLeod told the annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia here in forecasting improved conditions in 1939.

"Like other countries, we have experienced a reduction in economic activity, but the setback in Canada has been moderate," he said. "Moreover, the downward movement was confined to the first half of the year, for in the following months business held its ground and in many lines has shown an improving tendency."

Bank's Business Good

General Manager H. F. Patterson reported profits of $1,980,000, less than $2,000 under those of 1937, after payment of taxes. Dividends were $1,440,000. Total deposits of $253,291,000 were an increase of $11,000,000 for the year. Total assets were $309,305,000, compared with $299,479,000 a year ago.

Current loans and discounts in Canada stand at $80,671,000, an increase of $3,410,000 for the year, said Mr. Patterson. The increase was created by loans against grain crops in the Prairie Provinces. "A year ago our grain loans were at a low level due to the poor crop of that year," he added.

President McLeod termed the recently concluded trade agreements between Canada and the United States and the United States and Great Britain "the greatest achievement in reducing trade barriers since the onset of the depression." The treaties "should do much to encourage trade between the empire and other members of the sterling 'bloc' on the one hand and the United States on the other," he said.

Income 6 P. C. Lower

Indicating the change in Canada's economic position during 1938, Mr. McLeod said the country's total income was approximately 6 per cent lower than in 1937, although still about 4 per cent higher than in 1936. The reduction was concentrated in the export industries.

But it was "remarkable" how the economic structure withstood depressing influences. The President said that from the peak in 1937 to the low point in 1938, the decline in industrial production in Canada was only 20 per cent, as against 35 per cent in the United States. The drop in factory employment was 9 per cent in Canada compared with a 25 per cent fall in the United States.

Business Outlook Encouraging, Says U. S. Steel Head

CHICAGO (AP)—Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, asserted that "for business in general, the present signs are encouraging."

"They are particularly so in comparison with those prevailing throughout the month of January last year," he said in an address prepared for delivery at the convention of the National Canners Association.

He said a year ago the curve of business activity was "still sloping downward at a most unpromising angle" but that since the middle of 1938 "we have been traveling on a gradually ascending curve until the levels of November and December, 1938, were reached."

"Present indications are that we are still in that part of the recovery cycle within which the physical volume of business may rise, or at least hold the gains that have been registered," he predicted.

"Given a fair chance to express themselves the constructive forces at work in our national economy should outweigh the unfavorable factors, and thus determine our near-by future course."

Insurance Trade Association Formed

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a new trade association for the life insurance industry was announced following a meeting of executives representing 76 life companies located in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Known as the institute of life insurance, the new body will function in the research field and generally aim to foster "a better understanding" of life insurance, the announcement said.

The institute has a board of managers of 15 members including Leroy A. Lincoln, President of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Thomas I. Parkinson, President of Equitable Life Assurance Society, Frazar B. Wilde, President of Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Hartford, and E. S. Brigham, President of National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt.

Wage-Hour Body Gives Interpretations of Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration announced that in response to queries it had given the following interpretations of the act:

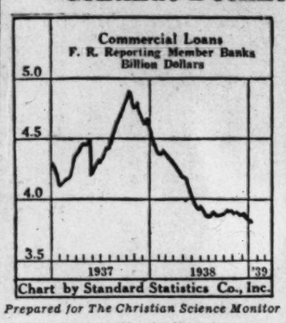
1. That persons engaged in maintenance work on mechanical equipment used to produce goods for interstate commerce are subject to the act.

2. That the requirement for overtime pay for more than 1,000 hours' work in 26 weeks does not apply where an employee works only 40 hours a week.

3. That the act does not permit an employee to work 48 hours one week and 40 the next (to average 44 hours a week) without overtime payment.

The Administration said the rulings were applied to specific cases and were not necessarily general

Commercial Loans Continue Decline



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The 15-month decline in commercial loans has not yet been halted although the decrease over the past six months has been much less sharp than in the latter part of 1937 and the first half of 1938.

Propaganda Stopped Nebraska Utility Sale, Says Norris

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska said today "propaganda of private power companies" had frightened away financing of a $20,000,000 purchase of private utilities in Nebraska by publicly-owned projects.

The veteran advocate of public power projects told reporters two of his pet projects in Nebraska probably would "go ahead and market power but they will get into delay, injunctions and litigation."

Mr. Norris said the Columbus and Tri-County projects in Nebraska had agreed on a purchase price for properties of the Iowa-Nebraska Power Company only to have "moneyed men back out of an agreement to finance about $20,000,000 bonds for the purchase."

Discouraged by failure of the financing after the Federal Power Commission approved the proposed transaction, Mr. Norris said he had no substitute plans at present.

"They had it all finished and arranged for financing on Wall Street," he said. "Then at the last minute the moneyed men backed down. They scare easily."

He said collapes of the financing resulted "from innumerable delays and constant propaganda by the Nebraska Power Company and others to scare the moneyed men."

Public works officials said the public power districts, which already have received more than $60,000,000 from PWA, might get new PWA grants or RFC loans to enable them to operate in competition with the private companies.

RFC officials said no application for a loan had been filed, and while RFC might be willing to finance purchasing of the private companies, it might not favor financing a competing system.

"We're not crusaders," one RFC official said. "We're not in the habit of financing any kind of social experiments."

Stabilization Fund Makes Good Profit

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau said the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund had made a substantial profit last year.

The exact amount of profit, he said, was given in confidence to a congressional committee. The Secretary would only say the amount was in excess of the $6,000,000 made by the fund in 1937.

The fund, continuance of which President Roosevelt asked last week, is employed to minimize fluctuations of the American dollar in foreign exchange markets, by buying and selling dollars or gold.

$19,172,000 Bonds Mature in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—February corporate bond maturities will total $19,172,000, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 29, of which 5 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Feb. 1	
Buffalo Gen. Elec. Co. 1st 5s	$2,375,000
Den. & Rio Grande West. Tr. Cfs. "D" 2½s	3,200,000
Feb. 15	
Canadian Pacific Ry. Serial 3s	1,000,000
Feb. 25	
Canadian North 1st Mtge. 4% Deb. Stk.	5,586,666
Grand Trunk Pac. Alberta Lines 1st 4s	2,430,000

January maturities amounted to $80,349,162 and the 42 issues and portions of issues falling due in March total $13,424,350.

Conn. Utility Head Resigns; Spent Unauthorized Funds

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The board of directors of the United Illuminating Company announced they had accepted the resignation of the company president, Albert W. Kraft, who they charged had borrowed company funds and made purchases totaling over $300,000 without authorization.

"Mr. Kraft's resignation," a directors statement read, "follows the ascertainment that he has borrowed funds from the company without authorization by the board and that he has also expended corporate funds for the purchase of furniture and furnishings for the company's new office building and in other ways to an extent believed by the board of directors to have been unwarranted."

"In the light of present information it is believed that the aggregate of these items will not greatly exceed $300,000 and that they are in large measure, and perhaps wholly, offset by property which Mr. Kraft has voluntarily placed in trust for the benefit of the company."

Mr. Kraft entered the employ of the company in 1900 as an office boy, and was appointed President March 16, 1937, succeeding the late James English.

The company furnishes power and light to many communities in southern New Haven County.

U. S. Subsidy Is Urged for Rail Rehabilitation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Large-scale refinancing, consolidation and government subsidizing of American railways is proposed as the answer to the railways' admittedly serious situation in a report made public by the Railway Business Association here today.

Declaring that American railroads were dangerously weak in equipment and maintenance, as well as in finances, the report urges a federal subsidy of from $100,000,000 to $110,000,000 annually for the next three to five years as a means of making necessary repairs, purchasing needed equipment and restoring the railroads' financial credit.

According to Harry A. Wheeler, President of the R. B. A., and a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, speaking at a luncheon meeting of the association at the Commodore Hotel yesterday, railroad equipment and roadbed maintenance have been so neglected during the past eight years that it is doubtful if the nation's lines could carry the freight volume produced by a substantial business upturn. In addition, Mr. Wheeler declared that the railroads' weakened state constituted a vital threat to the efficiency of national defense.

Five-Point Program

The association's recommendations for railroad relief are embodied in a five-point program, which it proposes to lay before Congress for immediate consideration. The proposals follow:

1. A declaration by the Government that it intends to adhere to the principle of private ownership and operation as the first step toward putting the problem on basis possible of solution.

2. Amendment of section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act to vest authority over railroad reorganization in a special court constituted for that purpose and thus eliminating the Interstate Commerce Commission's power in rail bankruptcy cases.

3. Consolidation of the existing railroad systems into a much smaller number of systems. Repeal of the present provisions calling upon the ICC to present a comprehensive consolidation plan and the substitution of a voluntary seven-year plan subject to ICC approval in the public interest, and possible compulsion if a voluntary plan is not consummated at the end of seven years. The establishment of a Governmental agency to supervise progress and with ICC permission to authorize the condemnation of properties where necessary. Competition should be preserved.

To Keep Investors Rights

4. A general program of railroad legislation, containing revision of section 15A of the Interstate Commerce Act, designed to assure investors that their rights will not be disregarded and that they will receive a fair return on their investments.

5. A definite subsidy to the railroads, limited to a period of from three to five years and based on a defined proportion—say 25 per cent—of their expenditures for maintenance of way and structures during each year of the period beginning with 1939.

The R. B. A. holds that a subsidy would contribute to national preparedness, defense and security by rehabilitating the railroads so necessary in moving defense supplies; that it is justified by a similar treatment of other types of carriers, that it would promote industrial recovery, that it would increase employment and use of materials.

A subsidy is also needed, Lewis C. Sorrell, Professor of Transportation at the University of Chicago, and assistant to Mr. Wheeler, declared, in order to rehabilitate the railroads' credit status, badly impaired by the depression. Credit restoration is needed, he said, to improve service, to make available the economies of recent inventions and to reshape the railroads' capital structure.

Nationalization Feared

Mr. Wheeler and Professor Sorrell both stressed the danger of eventual nationalization of the country's railroads if immediate and effective action was not taken to restore their financial independence and their physical fitness. According to Mr. Wheeler, "maintenance deferred has reached the danger point" for both passenger and freight traffic.

In reviewing the causes for the present state of the nation's rail lines, Professor Sorrell said the volume of traffic carried by the lines has dropped 25 per cent since 1929 and that this decline was apparently permanent. At the same time, he said, operating income had dropped 52 per cent, while other expenses, such as labor's hourly wage, had risen.

Declaring the rail situation was apparently deteriorating steadily, the R. B. A.'s report announces that as of May 31 last, 38 Class 1 railroads, constituting 32 per cent of all Class 1 mileage, were in receivership and that other lines are also facing insolvency. Under such conditions, the report declares, it is little wonder that the railroads are unable to find money for the repairs which safety demands.

"Any plan for national defense which does not include the most far-reaching preparedness of the railroads is inconceivably weak," the report concludes, adding that both army and navy leaders have repeatedly expressed concern that the "nation does not realize the importance of railways to whatever military operations necessity might force upon us."

In releasing the report and its recommendations, the Railway Business Association emphasized that its only interest in the railroads was to preserve their purchasing power, and that it did not seek to speak as a mouthpiece for the nation's rail lines. It is composed of more than 500 firms dealing in transportation supplies.

Stock Market Weakness Is Laid To Trade News, Foreign Events

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Just about every possible explanation is being offered in Wall Street for the current market break.

The three leading explanations are (1) the European situation; (2) discouraging domestic business news; and (3) technical conditions in the market.

The decline started abruptly Saturday morning. The market had been inching up all week. Saturday opened soft, but quiet. Easiest explanation seemed to be the demotion of Dr. Schacht. The market ignored John Hanes and Elliott Roosevelt's talk of government-business peace.

Along about 11 o'clock a creditor of B. & O. announced suit to throw the road in equity receivership. He owned only $10,000, and it would take about $30,000,000 holdings to throw the road into 77 bankruptcy; hence the suit for equity receivership—the first since 77 was amended in August, 1935, and perhaps evidence of the impatience of bondholders over 77 delays.

Anyway, this was no surprise to the Street, which is well aware of B. & O.'s condition and has been inured to it by 77 rumors for eight months. But the market practically fell out of bed; the tape fell behind a minute or more, which is quite a bit for Saturday, and there was no perceptible rally. Evidently either there was some other source than the B. & O. news for the decline or the market was in a weak technical condition.

The European Factor

The week-end European financial cables were comparatively calm—London still talking of its £200,000,000 bookkeeping shift from the Bank of England to the Exchange Fund, Paris complacent, Berlin higher on the Schacht demotion, and Amsterdam worried.

Monday morning before the opening, however, the cables carried sharply lower London prices for American securities. The break seems to have started in Amsterdam. The New York market opened with a wide-open gap of 4.16 points on the Dow-Jones industrial averages, and continued tumbling all day. Tuesday they went lower and recovered to Monday's close. Wednesday the pre-opening cables again reported considerably lower European prices; but the New York market declined only slightly, and volume tapered off all day to only 90,000 shares in the last hour with prices comparatively unchanged.

Nobody here feels confident of any interpretation of the Schacht demotion, except that it removes the last conservative from German finance. On January 9 it is reported that the time-extension expired on the November 1,500,000,000-mark long-term bond offering of the German government with about 30 per cent not taken up, and on January 20 it is reported that an issue of Treasury bills of 500,000,000 marks came due without funds on hand to meet it, perhaps due to the failure of the bond offering. The bond offering was the fifth in 1938 and all others had been successful; the October 20 offering of 1,500,000,000 marks, for instance, had been successful enough so that the government accepted 1,850,000,000 of subscriptions.

The procedure had been insisted on by Dr. Schacht in the Spring; when Treasury bills came due they should be refunded into long issues, so that the total bills outstanding should not increase and the borrowing needs of the Reich should be met by bond issues.

Reich's Financial Situation

It is said that, including the "secret debt" of 20 billion marks, and some 11,000,000,000 of state and municipal issues (corresponding to tax-exempts in this country) the public debt in Germany has expanded since Hitler took command from 24 billion to 60 billion, which is, by current exchange rates, whether artificial or actual, higher than the present French public debt. About 9,000,000,000 of this 60,000,000,000 was floated in 1938, including the loan that failed. In the last 12 months the Reichsbank's discounts are up almost 2,000,000,000 marks, and its note circulation has jumped about 2,500,000,000 to about 9,500,000,000 marks.

The conclusion here seems to be that the German Government may have to raise its future borrowing needs either (1) by forcing people to lend to it, including savings banks and other credit institutions, or (2) by reverting to the expansion in Treasury bills; or (3) by issuing more paper money. The fiscal condition took a turn for the worse last fall under the cost of the Czechoslovak crisis. Forced loans will lower either the standard of living or the standard of factory additions and betterments; expanding bill or paper money issues will require more control of markets and prices.

Internal German Weakness

This reasoning is considered pertinent here only because it may indicate critical conditions in Germany leading to international moves to distract public attention. Hence the weakness in Amsterdam, which now for a month has feared a diplomatic breach. The London market has been going down steadily for a fortnight; rails have made a new low since 1933, industrials since early 1938; the decline seemed to be halted last fall, then was resumed, as Mr. Wills pointed out in his last "Window in Threadneedle Street."

Many here think the break in New York was directly due to European selling of American shares. British authorities, in line with their new use of pressure to protect the pound, seem to want the British public to sell American securities. The pound has been strong through the recent break, but this is thought due to the Exchange control, and gold is still coming here at the rate of $50,000,000 a month from London, a good part of it probably out of the Exchange fund, which sells it there to hold gold down in London and so hold up sterling in New York. Thus the Dutch guilder has become at least for the present the real barometer of European sentiment.

The selling was heightened by uncertainty over the impending capture of Barcelona, the calling up of the class of 1901 to the Italian colors, and the chance that Hitler's speech next Monday may be broadcast westward instead of eastward and may hurt. But any connection either immediate or remote between Herr Schacht's demotion and Barcelona is scouted here.

Domestic News Indifferent

But foreign news is not the only source of recent market gloom. Steel operations this week actually dropped, contra-seasonally, from 52.7 to 51.2 per cent. The Federal Reserve says business is no better than December 31, though seasonally it ought to improve; and its index stuck in December at 104, refusing to continue the May-November rise.

Automobile production is on a plateau, but there is doubt whether sales are. The new issues market in New York is on its back, nothing coming out but a few tax-exempts, and the leading issues of recent months now selling below the syndicate offering price.

Scrap copper was marked down ¼ cent to 8¾ cents and even lead was cut 10 points to 4.60 cents East St. Louis despite the favorable December statistics just released, thus losing the mark-up on December 19. Hides and rubber had their worst days since September.

The market seems to be reflecting domestic conditions as much as foreign. Steels and coppers have been particularly weak. Utilities and specialties have been comparatively firm.

Technically the market is almost bare of a short interest for cushion on declines. The short interest shrunk in December from 580,000 shares to 500,000—compared with a normal a few years ago of perhaps 5,000,000.

Chartwise, the market has gone about as far as it could on the downside without indicating a reversal of the trend since last April. So far it looks only like the natural decline after the October rally; for two months the market has moved "east-and-west" and now "broken out on the downside," but if it stops here chart-readers say it is still in an uptrend. And there is a large Monday morning gap to be filled if there is anything left in the gap theory. These arguments lead to a rally.

A prominent British guesser now resident here says if the rails "confirm" the industrials on the downside, the market should be bought three hours later while chart-readers are selling. Most guessers here seem to think if the market now goes lower it will then go much lower, and if it recovers it will still go much higher and the 1938 uptrend will continue.

Orders Carburetor Firm Stop Price Preferentials

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said it had ordered the Carter Carburetor Corporation, St. Louis, one of the largest makers of automobile carburetors, to cease granting preferential prices.

The concern also was directed to cease making contracts with service stations or other retail dealers on the condition that they shall not use or deal in the products of a competitor.

In April, 1937, the commission charged, the company sent a notice to contract service stations saying "that if you take on a new carburetor line without our approval, preferential discount, service information and Carter contract, if any, will be discontinued by the Carter distributor."

The commission's announcement of its order said, "a 'new carburetor' was defined as one made only since June 23, 1934. The only carburetor adopted as standard equipment on automobiles since that date is the Chandler-Groves carburetor, now manufactured by Holley Carburetor Company of Detroit."

As a result of concerted action by the Carter concern and its representatives, the commission said, "many service stations canceled their contracts with Chandler-Groves or ceased to deal in Chandler-Groves carburetors." The commission charged that the respondent's practices were "unfair methods of competition in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act."

Flaxseed Crushed in Last Quarter Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported flaxseed crushed in the three-month period ended Dec. 31 totaled 201,780 tons, producing 139,106,266 pounds of linseed oil, compared with 217,114 and 150,431,644 in 1937, and 194,071 and 131,898,873 in 1936.

Stocks of flaxseed at mills Dec. 31 totaled 66,894 tons, compared with 92,250 a year ago and 80,193 two years ago.

Stocks of linseed oil reported by crushers Dec. 31 totaled 107,085,837 pounds, compared with 154,281,806 a year ago, and 79,817,307 two years ago.

Argentina Plans Pensions For Newspapermen, Sailors

NEW YORK (AP)—Approval by the Argentine Chamber of Deputies of bills providing pensions for magistrates, newspapermen and merchant sailors has been reported by the Argentine Information Bureau.

The bills provide that newspapermen contribute 7 per cent of their salaries, while their employers contribute 3½ per cent and the Government 5 per cent. Sailors will contribute 5 per cent of their wages.

Funds so subscribed would be invested in bonds with the option of being diverted for housing programs.

The Senate has yet to act on the bills.

Hopkins Consults Businessmen: Gets Thorp as Adviser

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Harry L. Hopkins, new Secretary of Commerce, is having his first extensive contacts with important businessmen today in two meetings of the Business Advisory Council, an imposing group of nationwide leaders organized by his predecessor.

From these contacts, reports of the new Secretary's policies and the present attitude of the Administration toward business will spread back to the country, for there are leaders here from many sections. Secretary Hopkins is sitting down with them, collectively and individually, and exploring their problems and possible fields of action.

He is, it is authoritatively learned, being his most conciliatory and charming self. He can guarantee to business ready access to the President, he can reveal that far from being an irrational ogre, he himself is a reasonable man. That is his present job as Secretary of Commerce. At the same time, Mr. Hopkins is not promising the moon in a basket to his businessmen visitors. The Administration is not changing its basic policies. There is no "surrender."

Selects Willard Thorp

But there may well be a meeting of minds, between the many liberally inclined members of the Business Advisory Council and the new Secretary. Hitherto, though the Council got on very well with Secretary Daniel Roper, many members felt he did not have the President's ear, and their best efforts were running up a blind alley. With that situation changed, the Council is enthusiastically exploring the possibilities of progress.

Within a week or two, Secretary Hopkins announces he will discuss his business policies in a public address. But he is not expected to lay down a program, either to the businessmen today or in his speech. Rather, he is working out his ideas, slowly building the policies he expects to follow.

One indication, however, of the moderate course the new Secretary may follow is revealed in his choice of Willard L. Thorp as a full-time special economic adviser. Mr. Thorp is on leave of absence from Dun & Bradstreet, no radical connection, where he has been economic research director since 1935. He is one of the chief experts assisting the Temporary National Economic Committee, the monopoly committee.

Springboard for Hopkins

It is a species of sweet retribution for Mr. Thorp. Back in 1934, he was the first Roosevelt Administration director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Senate, after a sharp political row, refused to confirm him in that post and he retired to private life. Now he is special adviser without Administrative duties, and presumably would not require confirmation. It was not his economic views, subsequently demonstrated to be progressive but moderate, which prevented confirmation before, but the equivalent of a political conspiracy.

Though Secretary Hopkins intends to appoint a few new men to key posts in his department, no sweeping changes are expected, and able men who hitherto have felt themselves to be bottled up will now get their opportunity to show what they can do—men, naturally, whose general viewpoint agrees with that of the Administration.

On the whole, the prospect looms of an interesting but not a sensational expansion of Department of Commerce work. The post, it is well understood, was to be a springboard for Mr. Hopkins, an opportunity for him to show what he can do on a major problem confronting the nation: the expansion of the national income. As the architect of improved relations with business, Secretary Hopkins might take on sufficient stature—Mr. Roosevelt was alleged to hope—to be a presidential possibility.

In any event, yesterday the newly confirmed Secretary began his press conferences with a discussion of the national income. National income received by individuals (as distinct from national income produced) was $64,200,000,000 last year, he said, a 7 per cent drop from $69,000,000,000 paid out in 1937. The drop in consumer purchasing power was less because living costs also dropped. National income produced in 1938 will be somewhat lower than the foregoing figure, Mr. Hopkins said, indicating that business had drawn somewhat on its reserves.

The $64,200,000,000 total is 40 per cent higher than the lowest depression year, 1932, but 18 per cent under the 1929 peak. In that year, however, living costs were 14 per cent higher than in 1938, so that the real gap was closer than these figures indicate.

Reassuring to Business

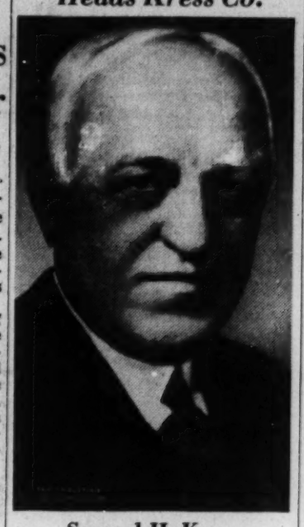
Compensation for employees nationally in 1938 dropped by 7 per cent as well, but there was a 25 per cent reduction in dividend payments due, however, in large part to the change in the undistributed profits tax which no longer forced distribution of dividends. Relief and other benefit payments in 1938 rose by $1,000,000,000 over 1937, reaching a total of $3,800,000,000.

These are the raw figures which Mr. Hopkins deals in. His talks today and tomorrow with business men are the mechanics, in part, by which he approaches the problem. Within a few weeks, the directive lines of his policy will be clearer. But to date, apart from the broad political effects of his appointment, his actual doings in his new department have served to reassure rather than alarm the business men with whom he has come in contact, if reports from reliable sources give an accurate picture of current reactions.

N. Y. Central Earns 2-Cent Share

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad Co. reported for November net income after fixed charges of $104,581 or 2 cents a share, compared with a deficit of $501,065 for November, 1937.

Heads Kress Co.



Samuel H. Kress

New President of S. H. Kress & Co. Mr. Kress assumes his new position following the resignation of his brother Claude W. Kress. Samuel H. Kress founded the company in 1887. He is also chairman of the board.

Electric Equipment Orders Up Sharply Last Three Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The backlogs of the leading suppliers of medium and heavy electrical equipment have expanded substantial in the last three months, due to orders received from Government-sponsored water power projects, new Navy requirements and a modest pick-up in orders from the public utility industry and other sources, says the Standard Statistics Company.

On the basis of a large number of inquiries still being worked upon, moreover, a continuance of the uptrend in orders is probable through most of the first half of this year. As deliveries will lag three to 18 months behind receipt of the orders, reported earnings will reflect the betterment in operations more slowly.

The announcement of experimental offering of television sets during the spring months, coincident with the opening of the New York World's Fair and the beginning on a small scale of television broadcasts, has been an influence in restricting sales of the more expensive radio models.

Availability of small and cheaper sets which offer improved reception is also a factor, with the result that demand for the smaller table models has increased substantially, while sales of the expensive console and table sets have failed to respond importantly to the recent uptrend in consumer buying.

Bank Organ Finds Business Taking Optimistic Outlook

NEW YORK (AP)—The magazine "Banking," official publication of the American Bankers Association, reported today a general optimistic outlook for domestic business.

"The advance of recovery from the stagnation of last summer has been uninterrupted," the publication said. "Wholesale markets reflect buying for spring at a volume well in excess of last year.

"All recent national meetings of retailers, wholesalers, and business people generally have reflected an optimistic outlook. Most of the forecasting is cautious, but agrees that the direction is up. . . .

"In the march toward recovery the building industry continues aggressively out in front."

"Banking's" January cross-index of business, obtained from 2,500 bank directors and businessmen throughout the country, was the most favorable in more than a year.

Lawn Mower Makers Accused by FTC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission accused nine companies making power lawn mowers of conspiring to eliminate price competition among themselves.

The commission's order also named the Power and Gang Mower Manufacturers' Association, of Chicago.

The complaint said a price fixing conspiracy was effected by agreement through the association.

Companies named in the commission's complaint were: Coldwell Lawnmower Company, Newburgh, N. Y.; Jacobsen Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis.; Milbradt Manufacturing Company, St. Louis; Moto Mower Company, Detroit; Toro Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis; Ideal Power Lawnmower Company, Lansing, Mich.; Outboard Motors Corporation, Milwaukee; Roseman Tractor Mower Company, Evanston, Ill., and Eclipse Lawnmower Company, Prophetstown, Ill.

Hopson Is Linked To Associated Gas In FPC Testimony

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has received testimony that Howard C. Hopson took a personal hand in the affairs of service company subsidiaries of the Associated Gas & Electric system before 1939.

James H. Shinn, an official of the "61 Broadway (New York City) Companies," testified that he frequently carried direct instructions from Mr. Hopson to officers of various service companies.

Hopson's Position

This, aides said, was the first time that the commission had been able to show through current testimony that M. Hopson was connected with the companies which sell legal and technical services to A. G. & E. operating companies. They added that the commission sought to determine whether the A. G. & E. management set-up was inimical to the public interest.

Mr. Hopson has said that he no longer was an officer of A. G. & E. and had been employed to represent the organization as counsel.

Mr. Shinn took the stand in a surprise move when counsel for A. G. & E. announced that the company had reversed its position and would permit testimony.

When the hearing opened last week the company challenged the commission's jurisdiction, asserting it was "intermeddling" with purely local affairs at the behest of the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission. The company contended the commission sought information on which to prosecute alleged violation of State statutes.

Frank A. Hampton, examiner for the commission, ruled that the commission had jurisdiction and denied the right of witnesses to refuse to testify on advice of counsel. Charles M. Travis, chief company counsel, said the company witnesses would testify regardless of the jurisdictional dispute, rather than risk the inference that they had something to hide.

Shinn Identified

Mr. Shinn identified himself as a former officer of both the Utilities Management Corporation and the Corporate Records and Secretarial Assistants, when they were A. G. & E. service companies. In that capacity, he said, he acted as "contact man" for Mr. Hopson in getting information and advice from various staff members of the fourteen companies known as the "61 Broadway" group.

Among other things, Mr. Shinn said, he conveyed Mr. Hopson's "wishes" in the matter of electing officers and other jurisdictional matters, but said he could not identify any single action of that kind with the voting of stock proxies.

The witness testified that the Utilities Accounting and Tax Consultants, another service company, had paid him $1,300 in dividends in 1937 on $333 of stock outstanding since 1932. Counsel for the commission contended this service company was merely a "billing medium" for services performed by others.

ICC Not to Reopen Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to reopen reorganization proceedings involving the Chicago & North Western Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad to permit filing of a reorganization plan based on consolidation of the two systems.

Reopening of the proceedings had been asked by protective committees representing holders of common stock of the North Western and preferred stock of the Milwaukee.

Committees representing life insurance companies and mutual savings banks which hold bonds of the two railroads opposed the stockholders' petition.

"In our view the further proceedings requested would too long delay this determination and the enforcement of the rights of creditors," the commission said.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Supervised Shares Inc.
Prospectus on Request
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 Devonshire Street, Boston
New York Jersey City Chicago Los Angeles

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Tax Exemption An Obvious Injustice, Is Hanes' Opinion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Undersecretary John W. Hanes of the Treasury told the House Ways and Means Committee today President Roosevelt's proposal to end tax exemptions on governmental salaries and securities was a "simple proposal to correct obvious injustices."

Speaking exclusively on the effect of the proposal on salaries, Mr. Hanes pointed out that although Federal and state employees pay income taxes to the governments for which they work they are exempt from levies of the other governments.

The president of a state university with a $10,000 salary, Mr. Hanes said in illustration, has a big advantage over the head of a denominational college in the same state who has the same salary, because the state university president is exempt from Federal income taxes.

He said the situation irked the public, explaining:

"The gibes to which we have all been subject, as well as the letters we have received, and the editorials we have read make that clear. Public hostility to tax exempt salaries is particularly disturbing because it springs in part from a misapprehension of the actual degree of tax exemption."

The Undersecretary added that, "from the point of view of revenue, the exemption of Governmental employees is of little significance. . . . Because of the relatively low average level of salaries, the removal of the present exemption of Governmental employees is not expected to add more than about $16,000,000 to Federal revenues."

In testimony before a special Senate committee last week, Mr. Hanes also defended the proposal to tax the interest from future issues of Federal, state, and local securities.

Building Contracts 11 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering News-Record reported that engineering construction awards last week were $49,483,000, a sum 11 per cent below the previous week and 2.5 per cent below the corresponding 1938 week.

This was the first time in nine weeks that current totals dropped below those of the comparable period of the previous year.

However, construction awards for 1939 to date, $311,693,000, are 64 per cent higher than in the first four weeks of 1938, the publication stated.

Comparative awards follow:

	Wk. Jan. 26..1939	Wk. Jan. 27..1938
Total	$49,483,000	$50,749,000
Private	13,368,000	21,182,000
Public	36,115,000	29,567,000

New capital for construction purposes for the week, $11,896,000, is 11 per cent below the corresponding week of 1938.

Private Contract Valid Between Railroads

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—The right of private contract between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Milwaukee and Wabash Roads for the use of Union Pacific terminal facilities here was upheld by Federal Judge Arthur Miller in dismissing a suit filed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The ICC had asked the practice be enjoined, claiming it violated a regulation requiring payment for short hauls be in accordance with published tariffs.

Judge Miller held that neither ICC regulators nor provisions of the Elkins Act were violated by the contract under which the Milwaukee and Wabash pays $1.10 per car for use of Union Pacific terminal facilities. This is 85 cents more than the published tariff, but the Union Pacific asserted it was required for clerical costs in the handling of traffic.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Holt (Henry) & Co Inc	$1.80 cum Cl A		Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Muskegon Motor Sp	50c	Q	Feb. 10	Feb. 6
	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Optional				
Reeves (Danl) pf*	12½c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Irregular				
Bass Mfg Co	50c		Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Copperweld St (old)	40c		Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Ingersoll Rand	$1		Mar. 1	Feb. 6
MacMillan Co	25c	C	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Resumed				
Can Wire & Cable A	$1		Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do B	25c		Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Hawaiian Agri	10c		Jan. 31	Jan. 25
Interim				
Armstrong Corp	25c		Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Special				
Unit Shoe Mchy	$1.50		Feb. 14	Jan. 31
Extra				
Lincoln Strs Co Inc	25c	C	Jan. 27	Jan. 24
Am Paper Goods	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Am Tobacco	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Do B	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Armstrong Cork pf	$1	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Atlas Corp pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Brewster Aero	10c		Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Can Wire & Cable "A"	$1	Q	June 15	May 31
Do	$1	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do	$1	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Conn Power Co	62½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Consol Paper	25c		Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Freeport Sulphur com	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Ind Assoc Tel pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 3
Jefferson S Life Ins.	50c		Jan. 26	Jan. 23
Kaufmann Department Strs, Inc, 7%pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 6
Kendall Co, pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Life Savers	40c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 4
MacMillan Co. $5 non-cum pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 8	Feb. 3
Madison Sq Gard	25c		Feb. 28	Feb. 10
Mayfair Invest	5c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Nassau County Tr Co (Mineola L I)	$1	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
New Jersey Zinc	50c		Mar. 10	Feb. 18
New World Life Insurance	40c		Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Oakonite Co	50c		Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Rolland Paper Co, Ltd.	13c		Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Do 6%	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Security Ins (N Haven)	35c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Sherwin & Williams 50c .. Do 5½pf "AAA"	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Tampa Elec	56c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Texas Pac C&Oil	10c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Truax Traer Coal, 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Webster & Atlas Natl Bk (Boston, Mass)	$1	S	Jan. 31	Jan. 26
Whiting Corp, 6½% pf.	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27

*Payable in cash or preferred stock.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	105	105	105
50	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.22	106.22	106.22
1	3¼s '41	107.6	107.6	107.6
100	3⅜s '47-43	110.3	110.2	110.2
6	3¼s '45-43	109.27	109.22	109.22
7	3¼s '46-44	109.26	109.26	109.26
5	2¾s '47-45	107.4	107	107
5	2½s '45	106.7	106.7	106.7
1	3½s '49-46	109.12	109.12	109.12
75	4¼s '51-47 reg	102	102	102
52	2¾s '51-48	105.19	105.19	105.19
1	2½s '48	105.2	105.2	105.2
27	3¼s '52-49	109.3	109.2	109.2
3	2½s '53-49	102.17	102.15	102.15
1	2½s '52-50	102.19	102.19	102.19
218	2¾s '54-51	104.3	104	104
11	3s '55-51	107.9	107.7	107.9
39	2½s '60-55	104.18	104.14	104.15
1	2¾s '59-56	103.4	103.4	103.4
126	2¾s '65-60	102.27	102.20	102.20
40	2¾s '63-58	102.27	102.20	102.20
3	3 s '49-44	106.26	106.26	106.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

5	2¾s '49-39	102	102	102

Home Owners' Loan

2	3s '52-44	106.28	106.28	106.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104½	103⅝	103⅝
4	Alleghany cv 5s '44	76¼	75	75
4	Alleghany cv 5s '49	63	63	63
29	Alleghany 5s '50 st	30¼	29	30
14	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	108¾	108¾
6	Am & For P 5s 2030	50	49½	49½
5	AmIGChm cv 5½s '49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	Am Int 5½s '49	103	103	103
16	Am TGT 5½s '43	111¾	111⅜	111¾
11	Am T&T 3¼s '66	105¾	105¼	105¼
11	Am T&T 3¼s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7	Am WW&E 6s '75	103¼	103	103
27	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅞	105	105⅜
9	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅜	97¾	97¾
33	AT&SF 4s '95	107¾	107⅛	107⅛
5	AT&SF RkyM 4s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Atl Refin 3s '53	104	03¾	103¾
1	AC Line 4½s '64	64½	64½	64½
2	Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	86	86	86
26	B&O 1st 5s '48	50	49¾	49¾
3	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	50	50	50
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	17½	17⅛	17⅛
49	B&O 5s '96 F	17½	16½	16½
3	B&O 5s 2000 D	17	17	17
2	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
40	B&O cv 4½s '60	11¾	10¾	11
1	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11	11	11
20	B&O 4s '48	49¾	49	49
9	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	46½	45	45
1	B&O 5s SW '50	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1	B&O 5s SW '50 ct	36	36	36
3	B&O 4s TC '59	39	39	39
2	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	95	95	95
2	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
7	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	131	130¼	130¼
8	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅝	107½	107⅝
14	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	102⅛	101¾	102
23	Beth Stl 3½s '52	98	97½	97⅝
2	Boston&Me 5s '67	24	24	24
4	Boston&Me 5s '55	25½	25	25⅛
2	Bkly City RR 5s '41	49¼	49¼	49¼
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
14	Bkly Man TR 4½s '66	72	71⅜	71⅝
1	Bk Qn C&S B cn 5s '41	35	35	35
3	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	83⅛	83	83
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	73½	73	73
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	27½	27	27
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	25½	25½	25½
3	Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115½
12	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115	114½	114½
6	Can Pac 5s '54	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4	Can Pac 4½s '46	99½	99	99
13	Can Pac 4s perp	81¼	80	80
1	Caro C&O 6s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87½	87½	87½
2	Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	8½	8½	8½
1	Cen Ga MidG&A5s47	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	103½	103¼	103½
1	Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	111¼	111¼	111¼
4	Cen Pac 5s 60	53⅞	53	53
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72	72	72
1	Cen Steel 8s 41	115	115	115
2	Certain-td 5½s 48	78	78	78
10	ChampP&F (38)43⅛s50	101¼	100¾	101
2	C&O 4½s 92	120½	120⅛	120⅛
12	C&O 3½s 96 D	97¾	97⅜	97⅜
2	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	97½	97½	97½
6	Chi Alton 3s '49	11	11	11
6	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	95	94½	94½
5	CB&Q 4½s 77	90	90	90
1	CB&Q gen 4s 58	97	97	97
4	CB&Q 3½s III 49	98	98	98
23	Chi & Erie 5s 82	16	16	16½
35	Chi & E Ill 5s51 ct	15¾	16	15¾
1	Chi & Erie 5s 82	81½	81½	81½
11	Chic Gt West 4s59	20¼	19½	19½
2	Chi&L 6s 47	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	Chi I&L 5s 47	11½	11½	11½
5	Chi I&L 5s 66	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9	8¾	9
12	CMSP&P ajSs 2000	2¾	2½	2½
1	CM&SP gen 4s 89	23	23	23
6	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	8¼	7¾	7¾
3	Chi&NW gn 5s 87	15¾	15¼	15¼
9	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4½	4¼	4¼
5	Chi&NW 4½s2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
6	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8¼	8	8
1	Chi&NW 4s 87	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	CRI&P 4½s 52A	7¼	7¼	7¼
31	CRI&P cv 5½s 60	2¾	2¾	2¾
13	CRI&P 4s 88	15¼	15	15
15	CRI&P rfg 4s34	6⅞	6¾	6¾
5	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6	6	6
3	CSL&NO 5s 51 reg	69	69	69
1	St Jos & St L rfg 4s60	55	55	55
2	C T H & SE inc 5s60	43	43	43
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106½	106	106⅛
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	88	88	88
2	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	87½	87½	87½
2	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107½	107½	107½
2	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	106¾	106¾	106¾
26	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110⅛	109¾	110
1	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	71¼	71¼	71¼
2	Clev UnTerm 5s '73	75	75	75
3	Col F & I 5s '43	103½	103½	103½
6	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	7⅞	96⅝	97
5	Colmbia G 5s 1961	95¼	95	95
2	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
5	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103½	103½	103½
15	Com'l Cred 3¼s '42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108¾	107¾	107⅞
86	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	108¾	107⅞	108
8	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
2	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
9	Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	-05½	105½
20	Con Edis 3¼s '56	106¾	106½	106½
30	Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105½	105½
39	Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105	105
15	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103½	103	103½
2	Consoln' Coal 5s '60	49½	49½	49½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
11	Consum Pow 3½s '67	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
2	Container Cor 6s '46	103½	103½	103½
3	Container 5s '43	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
13	Cont Oil 2¾s '48	107⅛	107¼	107¼
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
3	Cuba R R 5s '52	37	37	37
2	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
15	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58	57	57
1	D G & E 5s '51	166	166	167
5	D&RG 4½s '36	11	11	11
1	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	8	8	8
15	D&RG West 5s '78	4½	4½	4½
4	Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
2	Det Ed 4s '65	112⅝	112	112⅝
17	DulMis be&I3½s'62	105¾	105	105
6	Duquesne Lt3½s'65	110½	110	110
46	Elec Auto Lt 4s '60	106	106	106
31	Erie rfg 5s '67	11¾	10⅝	10⅝
38	Erie rfg 5s '75	10⅞	10¾	10¾
5	Erie 1st 4s '96	43	43	43
43	Erie gen lien 4s '96	19⅝	19½	19½
8	Fairb rikeMot4½s'51	104⅝	104½	104½
6	Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B	90	90	90
2	FedLt&T 5s '42	101	100⅞	100⅞
15	FlaElCst 5s '74	7	7	7
3	FlaElCst 5s '74	7	7	7
1	Francis Bug 6s '56	40	40	40
12	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	103¼	104
10	GenMo Accep3s '46	106	106	106
8	Gen Sti Cast 5½s '49	58¼	58	58
32	Goodrich 4½s '56	100⅛	99	99
3	Goodrich 6s '45	100⅞	100½	100½
1	GrdRap&Ind 4½s '41	104½	104½	104½
3	GtNorRy 5½s '52	94	94	94
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	80	80	80
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4	Gt Nor 4s '46H	96⅛	95	95
2	Gt Nor 4s '46M	84½	84	84
12	Gulf M&N 5s '50	72¾	72	72
3	Gulf St Util 4s '66	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
3	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	75	74	74
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32⅝	31¾	31⅝
8	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44¾	44¼	44¼
8	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11⅜	11¼	11¼
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111	111	111
4	Ill Cen 4s '52	55½	55½	55½
11	Ill Cen 4s '53	50½	50	50
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	57	57	57
1	Ill Cen 4s '56	47⅜	46	46¼
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	62	62	62
33	IC&SCL&NOSs'63A	53½	53	53¾
7	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48½	47	47¾
10	Ill Steel 4½s '40	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	IndplsEdis 4s '56	94½	94½	94½
2	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
7	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109	108⅝	108⅝
10	Interb R Tr 5s '32	59	59	59
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32	35	35	35
8	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	61½	60½	60½
3	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	3½	3	3½
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15	14½	14½
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	14½	14½	14½
8	IntHydro El cv 6s '44	74	73	73
6	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	53	52½	52½
1	Int Paper 6s '55	92	91½	91½
16	Int T&T 4½s '52	63¾	62½	62½
25	Int T&T 5s '55	65⅝	64½	64½
16	KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	34	31⅝	31⅝
5	K C South 5s '50	68	67¾	67¾
10	K C Term 4s '60	109⅜	109⅛	108½
5	Keith (BF) 6s '46	95	95	95
1	Kentuck Cen 4s '87	107½	107½	107½
5	Kingsn Co Lt 5s '54	98¾	98¼	98¼
53	Koppers Co 4s '51	102	101¾	102
5	Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Lac Gas 4s '42A	43	43	43
5	Lac Gas 5½s '52	47⅜	47	47
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	47½	47½	47½
3	LE&West 5s '37	67	67	67
15	Lautaro Nit inc '75	23	23	23
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	57	57	57
10	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	54	54	54
5	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	19¼	18	19⅛
3	Leh Val H Terms5s'54	43¼	43¼	43¼
8	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	19¼	19¼	19¼
22	Lex & East 5s '65	118	118	118
10	Liggett & M 5s '51	127¼	127¼	127¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
32	Loews 3½s '46	99⅛	99	99
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	82	82	82
2	Long Isl unif 4s '49	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
2	Louisa & Ark 5s '59	80½	79½	79½
21	Lou & N 4¼s 2003	88¼	88	88
10	Louis & N un 4s '40	100	100	100
1	Lou&N AtlK&Cin4s'55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	39½	39½	39½
12	Manhat Ry 4s '90	31½	31	31
2	Marion St Shov 6s '47	85	85	85
10	Market St Ry 7s '40	45	45	45
3	Met W Side & Chi 4s'38	8	8	8
1	Mich Cen 4s '40	90¼	90¼	90¼
30	M&StL 4s '49	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
7	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6	6	6
13	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	31½	30	30¼
22	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13⅜	13⅜	13½
4	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	46	45¾	45¾
12	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3½	3½	3½
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18	18	18
18	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18	17¾	17¾
17	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¾	17¾	17¾
11	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18	17½	17½
25	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18	17⅝	17⅝
5	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	18½	18½	18½
27	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	4¾	4¾
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	26	26	26
13	Mob & O 4½s '77	22½	22	22½
1	MWPaPubSv 4½s '60	108	108	108
10	MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	103½	103	103
21	Mont Power 3¾s '66	97¼	96¾	96¾
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	50½	50½	50½
3	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	43	43	43
2	Mount St T&T 3¼s'58	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Nat Dairy 3¼s '51ww	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Natl Steel 4s '65	108½	108⅜	108⅜
1	NJ P&L 4½s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
11	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	111¼	111	111
2	NO Tex&M 5s '35 A	30½	30½	30½
2	NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	31	30	30
8	NO Tex&M 4½s '56	30	30	30
2	NY & Long Br 4s '41	73	73	73
3	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60½	59¾	59¾
4	NYC 4½s 2013 A	54½	53½	52½
6	NYC cv 3¾s '52	65½	64	64
10	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54¼	53¾	53¾
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	63¾	63¾	63¾
12	NYCh&StL 4½s'74 A	63¾	63¾	63¾
62	NYCh&StL 4½s'78	50⅛	48	48½
5	NY Conn RR 4½s'53	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	NY Dock cv 5s '47	51½	51½	51½
2	NY Dock Co 4s '51	51½	51½	51½
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅜	108	108
12	NY Edis 3¼s '66	106½	106¼	106¼
11	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13¾	13½	13½
4	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¾	13½	13½
5	NYNH&H 4s '55	12½	12	12
18	NYNH&H 4s '56	12	11⅞	11⅞
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	6	6	6
2	NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	11¼	11¼	11¼
8	Y O&W 2rfg 4s'92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7	NY Steam 3½s'63	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9	9	9
8	NY Tel 4½s '39	103	103	103
3	NY Tel 3¼s '67	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
1	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	55	55	55
5	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3½	3½	3½
2	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Nor Pac 6s 2047	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
8	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¼	55½	55¼
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	80½	80½	80½
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	46¾	46¾	46¾
12	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¼	108¼	108¼
6	Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	102¾	102½	102⅝
18	Oklahoma G&E 3¾s66	107	107⅛	107⅛
4	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	105½	105½	105½
5	OreRR & Nav 4s 46	108½	108	108
13	Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	104	103½	103½
3	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	78¾	78¼	78¾
20	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	106½	106⅜	106⅜
26	Pac Gas & E 3¾s 61	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
11	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112	112	112
1	Panhandle Pr 4½s 52	105	105	105
5	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	56	56	56
5	Para Pict 6s 55	100½	100½	100½
41	Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	86¾	86	86
5	Pen Co 4s 52 E	100	100	100
10	Pen Co 4s 63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
19	Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	105½	105	105
16	Pen RR gen 5s 68	104⅜	103½	103½
11	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	116½	116	116
5	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	98¼	98	98
1	Pen RR 4½s gen '70	82	82	82
14	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	93	93	93
4	Pen RR 4½s'84 E	93¼	93¼	93¼
10	Pen RR 4s'48	111	111	111
5	Pen RR 4s'48 st	110¼	110¼	110¼
8	Pen RR 4s'70	87½	87	87⅛
11	Pen RR 3½s'52	77¾	77¾	77¾
5	Pere Marq 5s'56	65¼	65	65
14	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	113	112¾	113
3	Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108¾	108¾	108¾
12	PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	104¼	104¼	104¼
30	Phila Co 5s'67	99¼	99	99
3	Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¾	110½	110½
2	Ph Read C&I

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CINCINNATI, OHIO — Fine collection oil paintings, foreign and American artists; landscapes, seascapes, heads, sheep and cattle; your opportunity; 10 to 4 P. M. 222 W. Fourth St., Room 42, or address Clara Hoffmeister, 3305 Morrison Ave.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

C. F. EURICH COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
TAX SERVICE—SYSTEMS INSTALLED
33 W. 42nd St., New York CH. 4-0226

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, brica-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 12 East 63rd Street (Apt. 3-A)—Sacrifice to October, $75 monthly; charming, unfurnished apartment; living-room, bedroom, fireplace, parquet floors, three large closets, tiled bath, near 3rd Church. Phone Regent 7-3112.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innersprings; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), New York City. TRafalgar 7-8195.

BOOKS

BOOKS, GREETING CARDS, MOTTOES, Art Books and Pictures, Religious Children's; Monitor-advertised Books and Bibles. E. NELSON, 459 Marlborough Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y. In. 2-6408.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
DAHLMAN RUG CO. Main 4-0426
56 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218 St., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
Exceptional "Buys" in living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, rugs, odd pieces; highest quality. Samples from better manufacturers; also selected items from fine homes. Complete line SIMMONS Beautyrest bedding.
LLOYDS FURNITURE GALLERIES
239 East 60th Street, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

COOK-MAID, BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR; Christian Scientists preferred; 3 adults; laundry; near Ridgefield, Conn.; $125 monthly; references. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, Boston suburb; father, 2 children; state salary, education, religious affiliation. W.W.M., 105 Stulpz Rd., Belmont, Mass.

MOTHER'S helper; two children, good home, five dollars per week; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Harris, Box 454, Delmar, N. Y.

SECRETARY, college graduate with at least 5 years' business experience, wanted by concern located 50 miles from Boston; must have executive ability, be capable Dictaphone or Ediphone operator; willing to change residence; give age, experience, training, salary desired. Box B-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

QUIET, restful home, care if desired. Janet Cuby, 29 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel 6156

LINENS AND YARNS

HANAN'S OUTLET SHOP
Linens, Laces, Yarns, Infantwear
49 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 532 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400. Jackson Heights Office, Newtown 9-4949.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Fireproof storage, local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 3-5555

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.
A home for rest, study and recreation. Also one house of small apartments with community kitchen. One hour's drive from the World's Fair Grounds. Booklet. Ronkonkoma 16.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder; reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1064, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook, land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

JAMAICA, L. I.—Management, Sales, Rentals, Business Property, Homes, Lots, Farms, and Exchanges. J. B. HOWE, 175-54 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-9261

RYE, N. Y.—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND! Furnished, unfurnished; early and long term summer rentals; for the World's Fair! Easy, pleasant transportation. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase Street, Rye 671.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single, double, outside rooms; semi-private baths; newly furnished; near Christian Science church; good transportation. Howard, 1256 Bergen St., PR. 2-2363.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C., 3928 Military Rd.—Colonial home; private family; private or adjoining bath; board optional. Woodley 4093.

N. Y. C., 370 Central Park West (97th), Apt. 504—Large, quiet; bath adjoining, private family; subway convenient. Riverside 9-1322.

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th St., Apt. 127—Large desirable room; home apt.; quiet. Phone Tr. 7-5126, morning or evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN—Thoroughly experienced general photography, selling experience, office routine, desires position with opportunity of advancement. Write Box S-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION wanted as companion attendant or housekeeper for business couple. Write Box H-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, woman (American background); financial, insurance, general office experience; manuscripts typed. Phone Jefferson 3-6995 (Brooklyn), mornings, evenings.

WELL educated woman, competent, reliable; experienced in care and training of children; good driver. Box 55, Greenwich, Conn.

WOMAN—Capable, desires few hours day relieving lady's companion, nurse, governess. 340 West 85th St., N. Y. C. (Box 1123).

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marrone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner, 1065 Madison Av., N. Y. C. BU. 8-2798.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable piano teacher with European method. Mrs. Rose LaManna, 229 East 4th St. WI. 6-4757

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
66 Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Anjou 20-67
BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-191 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 8173
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7260
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9091

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Handy to Your Kitchen

The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—
in
Bridgeport, Milford, Westport, Danbury New Haven
You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.
LOGAN BROS.

MEIGS
Men's reg. $1.65
Pajamas, $1
MAIN FLOOR

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

HOUSE OF BURLANT
Custom Upholstery
Interior Decorating
Floor Covering
4-4631 386 FAIRFIELD AVE.

Be Thrifty! Buy and Save NOW!
Howland's 82nd Mill End Sale
Ends Saturday—January 28
No sale like this again for six whole months!

PIANOS
Musettes—Mason & Hamlin
Knabe—Lester—Hardman Peck
"MINIPIANO"
GILMAN'S Music Store
243 Fairfield Avenue

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Metropolitan Cleaning & Dyeing Est.
TAILORING — PRESSING
Post Rd., Riverside, Old Green. 7-0444

CHURCH STREET GARAGE
General Garage Service
Gasoline and Oil
David G. Peabody, Prop.
23 CHURCH STREET

Harper Method
Hairdresser
Shampooing and Artistic Waving, Manicuring and Permanent Waving
Call 641. 21 West Putnam Ave. (Upstairs)

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It with Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
Tel. 350 60 Arch Street

Come In and See
Our 1939 Radios
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

W. D. WEBB INC.
Jewelers
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

Installation of
New Equipment
Enables Us to Offer Attractive Prices in Office Forms and Business Stationery
CHAS. F. HORTON
259 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 4384

Modern Gas Ranges
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Hot Rolls and Bread 10 A.M.
Hot Rolls and Buns 2 P.M.
Widmann's Quality Bakery
Established 1912
Tels. 1906-1907 121 Greenwich Ave.
Three Deliveries Daily

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Avenue
TEL. 1214

SKIS
SKI HARNESS SKI POLES
Poles in maple and pine. Also of bamboo in colors or plain.
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

BUY YOUR CLOTHES
at
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
and Be
SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1361

VALENTINES
and
VALENTINE MATERIALS
Fun for Folks—Big or Little
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Whipped Cream Cup Cakes 5c Each
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
599 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R.W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

COMMUNITY STORE
Meats Groceries
Fruits Vegetables
Frosted Foods a Specialty
326 South Main Street Phone 446
WE DELIVER

NEW BRITAIN

JANUARY SALE
of FINE FURS
Now at Great Savings
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
87 WEST MAIN STREET
NEW BRITAIN

LeWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y° OLD° HARD° WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS
DEPENDABLE DRY CLEANING
Send Your Evening Gowns or Your Husband's Dress Suit to
MONARCH LAUNDRY

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWERS BY WIRE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Barbizon Slips
In Regular and Half Sizes
Tested Rayon, $1.65; Silk and Rayon, $2.00; All Silk Crepe, $2.25; Pure Silk Satin, $2.95
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES — GASOLINE MOTOR OILS
Factory-trained men and proven tested equipment for any specialized service, motor tune up, lights, brakes, alignment and lubrication.
For Convenience Open a Charge Account
Authorized AAA Garage
Mohawk OneStop Service Inc.
MYRTLE AVE. AT EAST MAIN STREET
Stamford, Conn Phone 3-2163

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

PETRO
FUEL OILS—BURNERS SERVICE
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
SOUTHFIELD AVENUE

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
Beginning Our February FURNITURE SALE!
and inviting you to take advantage of our Interior Decorating Service

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

BUETTNER'S FEBRUARY SALE
Brings Store-Wide Reductions on Quality Furnishings

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co
FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Venetian Blinds
120 Bedford Street Tel. 4-4196

STAMFORD
(Continued)

93RD SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE
Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."
Our Boys' Department is growing more popular every day
Boys' Furnishings
6 to 16 years
at our usual reasonable prices

JANUARY SALE
Hundreds of bargains in every department of the store.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Moving—Storage
Certified Fur Cold Storage
Fur Repairing and Remodeling
The Blakeslee Company

Spend Wisely—Take Advantage of the Savings
GREAT JANUARY SALE
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Careful, conscientious work brings us many expressions of satisfaction
PHONE 3-3161
for **PERRY** service

Winter days are ideal for selecting wallpaper for early spring papering.

Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR
Furniture
SEE
JOHN C. KNIPP & SONS
DECORATORS
Vernon 3402 343 N. Charles St.

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

Barometers — Magnifiers
Binoculars — Opera Glasses
Field Glasses — Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Let **DU-MAR**
Handle your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
CALVERT 1450
310-312 N. High Street
THE FINEST DRY CLEANING POSSIBLE WITH OUR DUPONT TRI-CLENE SYSTEM

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

John H. Saumenig & Co.
229 Park Avenue
Stationers
Office Supplies
VALENTINES

February Sale
of Colonial Furniture
for every room in the home
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

WHITNEY'S
January Sales
Mean Savings for Every Purse
SHOP TODAY

Be Sure to Visit the New
YOUNG ALBANY SHOP
Youthful Clothing in Sizes 9-17
COTRELL AND LEONARD
472 Broadway

BLACKBURN
Asks a Chance to Serve You with
COAL, COKE or FUEL OIL
Phone 4-9111
For delivery in Albany, Delmar, Slingerlands, Loudonville

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Opening Monday, Feb. 6
—a new and distinctive gowning service to be known as Ethyl Mable at Sisson's (Third Floor). Prices start at 12.95.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY
During January Clearance Sales of new fall and winter clothes and accessories you get greater value for your money. Watch for these sales: White Goods—Men's Shirts — Furniture — Housefurnishings.
at McLEAN'S

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
Low Prices for Beautiful Shoes

DOUGLAS
Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Hair Styles in Good Taste
MARTIN LUNGARD HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

The Quill Pen
110 Pondfield Road Tel. 5678
Bronxville's Fine Stationers
Beautiful Selection of Gifts
Leather Goods
Crane's Stationer
Valentines

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070
DULETO TAILOR

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

Wirges & Starker, Ic.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

Delicious Jams, Jellies, Nuts and Fruit at
THE ALLEN FOOD SHOP
Full Line of Birds Eye Frosted Food Meats—Fish—Vegetables—Fruits
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
136 NO. ALLEN ST., Cor. Washington Ave.
TEL. 2-5931

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Your Charge Account Invited

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

ELMIRA

VALENTINES
A Wide Selection
FIESTER'S
209 W. Water Street
Dial 4531

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

A Store of Savings in the
"January Sales of Sales"
ARGERSINGER'S

The NEW
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

BROOKINS SHOE SALE
Foot Rest Shoes now selling for $4.95
Enna Jettick for $3.95 and $3.45
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.

Clothes are actually
"PASTEURIZED"
for your Protection
Send them to the Laundry
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

Ithaca's Decorating Headquarters
WALL PAPER — PAINT
LINOLEUM and SHADES
R. F. SMITH
120-122 WEST STATE STREET

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference."
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRADUATION GIFTS
Watches, Class Rings, Pen Sets, Bracelets, etc.
GREENWOLD
CREDIT JEWELERS
36-61 MAIN STREET IND. 3-6700

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

ANNOUNCING!!
Change of
Evening Shopping Hours
EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY
We Will Remain
OPEN EVENINGS
on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS
ONLY
until nine
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd. Fju. 9-4220

Beautiful Child Contest
GRADUATION
Portraits 5x7 $1.00
Portraits 8x10 2.00

North Shore Studios
152-09 Northern Blvd.
Tel. Ind. 3-1006

CROCKER-EVANS
41-27 MAIN STREET FLUSHING 9-6056
for
RADIO
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
and
SERVICE

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

FLUSHING—Bayside

BOBBY'S BEAUTY SHOP

Completely Modernized
All Branches of Beauty Culture
213-11 41st Avenue
2 doors W. of Bell Av.
BAYSIDE 9-6215

FLUSHING—College Point

Specials for Graduation
College Jewelry Center
Dealer in
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
CLOCKS and SILVERWARE
CASH OR CREDIT. All repairs guaranteed.
15-05 122 Street Ind. 3-3571

FOREST HILLS

CLOSING OUT GIFT LINE
Substantial Reductions
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5673

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

BEN VERITY
261 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 7327
COAL—ESSO OIL
Weight—Quality—Service

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

MID-WINTER SALE
Savings up to 32⅓%
Sweaters, Skirts, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets, Lingerie
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Ave. 60 S. Main St.
Hempstead Freeport

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brighten that Tired Kitchen with Armstrong's Linoleum Floors

BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Sales Ford Service
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD--LINCOLN ZEPHYR--MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0641

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
SHEET MUSIC and RECORDS
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd St. HAV. 9-5555

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Cyril W. Anderson
87-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Dulion's Phone: HA. 6-1079
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th St., Jackson Heights

GEORGIAN HALL PHARMACY
Free Delivery Service
Breyer's Ice Cream
Cosmetics and Perfumes
Hav. 9-6220 83rd St. and Polk Ave.

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
79-19 37th Ave. Ha. 9-4747

Marilyn MODES
ATTRACTIVE FROCKS
CUSTOM MADE HATS
at Popular Prices
83-07 37th Ave. Hav. 9-7964

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Corona

TOYLAND
World's Fair Souvenirs
Specials in School Supplies
Graduation Gifts
Candy, Stationery, Sporting Goods
HARRY LIEB
40-02 104TH ST. PHONE HAV. 9-8245
Cor. Roosevelt Ave. 8246

JAMAICA

Hats of Individuality
by
Betty
37-31 82 St. 89-61 164 St.
Jackson Heights Jamaica

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

NEW YORK

Long Island

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

GIFTS
Valentine Cards
Some that really talk
Walter S. Miller Jr.
64 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lynbrook 837

Van Roon's
HOSIERY - CORSETS - LINGERIE - GLOVES
Featuring Corsets by Flexees, P. N., Munsingwear, Maiden Form, Hosiery —Barbizon Slips—Van Raalte Gloves
25 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook
90 So. Main St., Freeport

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

TEUTEN BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Gas and Oil Heating
Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
93 Union Ave. Phone Lynbrook 5309

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

QUEENS VILLAGE

QUEENS VILLAGE HAND LAUNDRY
Wet—10 lbs. 49c—4c each additional lb.
Flat—10 lbs. $1.00—8c each additional lb.
Queens Village—10 lbs. $1.25—10c each additional lb.
Queens Village Hand—11 lbs. $1.50—12c each additional lb.
50% Flat
A Discount of 25% for a Trial Bundle
94-50 222 St. Phone Missouri 7-4421
We Call and Deliver at Your Convenience

Church, Civic and Commercial
PRINTING
See Our Selection of
GREETING CARDS
Valentine Cards Now on Display
WILLIAM T. SWENGROS, INC.
Hollis 5-1778 218-87 HEMPSTEAD AVE.

MAN-DELL FOOD STORES
218-21 JAMAICA AVE. MIssouri 7-5141
FULL LINE OF GROCERIES
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED CHEESE
FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

HILLSIDE INN
American and Chinese Restaurant
Special Low Rates to Private Parties
Food Put Up to Take Out
8612 117th St. Cleve. 3-8264
Between Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues
VIR. 7-0219

REICHENBACH'S BAKERY
Shop With Confidence
117-10 JAMAICA AVENUE

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
and all other Squibb Toiletry Products
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
Edward Orler, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8080

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics Permanent Waving
8548 118th St. Vir. 7-0263

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

MULLER BROS.
Confectionery and Luncheonette
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Hot Meals Served Every Day
80-11 Jamaica Ave., opp. Haven Thea. VIR. 7-9759

GELLER'S
SLIP COVERS
DRAPERIES
CURTAINS
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HENRY HEISSENBUTTEL'S
DELICATESSEN
86-18 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2005

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Emilie Dress Shop
A Saving for You on Every Dress
6A SO. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 2945

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Tek
BETTER SHAPE
BETTER BRISTLES
The modern tooth brush that fits the inside curve of the teeth.
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3943
New Rochelle 1412

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

$25.00 ALLOWANCE for Your Old Range
plus 20.00 free breakfast service on purchase of a new Tappan Visualite Range! Breakfast service includes a drip beverage pot, electric grinder, chromium pancake griddle. The new Tappan "Visualite" has electrically lighted Pyrex door oven and the "Minute Minder" with gong to check on cooking time.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Watch for January Sales!
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

Maude-Alice Beauty Shoppe
Maude Ericson Alice Johnston
Featuring Gabrieleen Permanents
Parker Horbex Method
NEW ROCHELLE 8462
11 Lawn Avenue, New Rochelle

A Complete Selection of
GIFTS
SLIPS 1.00, 1.69, 1.98, 2.98
ROBES .....1.98, 2.98, 3.98 up
GORDON HOSE .....79c to 1.35
BAGS .....1.98 and 2.98
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main St. (Kresge Bldg.) New Rochelle

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct from Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Painting—Papering
Homes—Offices—Factories
HARDWOOD FLOORS
Inside and Outside
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Phone RAYMOND 9-5721
CARL NAVIAS
2381 VALENTINE AVENUE

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sterling Palace Garage
Mobilgas
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Everything in Music
RADIOS — RECORDS
Radio Service
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
Cor. 52nd St. and Fifth Ave. SH. 4-5862

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Try Our Homemade Pies
Schroeder Bros.
1597 Flatbush Ave., cor. Ave. "H" MAnsfield 6-7620

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

Flowers
Anywhere Any Time
MARTIN THEISS
1203 Lexington Ave., nr. 82 St.
RH. 4-4517
Formerly at 77th and Lexington Ave.

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI. 2-5900

GEORGE SEAMON
Direct Receivers of Fresh Dressed Turkeys and Nearby Poultry
1706 Amsterdam Ave.
Between 144 and 145 Sts.
Phone Ed. 4-8395

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

Puritan Petroleum Products Co.
210 RICHMOND AVENUE, P. R.
A complete line of Petroleum Products, also courteous service, backed by a personnel composed of S. I. residents.
We service all types of Oil Burners including Marr and Williams-O-Matic
Phone Orders Gib. 2-7270-71—Gib. 7-6295

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SONIA PYT BEAUTY SALON

801 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Fine Permanents
Whole head $5.00 up—Ends $3.50 up
We carry a full line of our own cosmetics and invite your inquiries. Consultation free.
Phone Gib. 2-7174

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
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Buy your sheets and pillow cases . . . . your towels and wash cloths . . . your blankets and table linens before 5:30 p. m., Tuesday, January 31.
It's the Last Day of
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Spring Is Here!
At least the Spring Flowers in our shop make it look that way; they're thrillingly bright and cheery.
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NEW YORK

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Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
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Royal Rug and Carpet Cleaners
Special—9x12 Rug Thoroughly Shampooed, $2.45
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Prompt and Expert Service
Moderately Priced
Also Laundry Work of All Kinds
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UTICA

January Savings
Sale of Linens and Bedding, Mid-Winter Furniture Sale and our Store-wide Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale. Only a few more days to participate in these savings for yourself, the home. Come in, shop every department for the many timely items you'll find on every floor.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

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MEN'S CLOTHING
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NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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Authentic modern and period designs by Valentine-Seaver, America's finest custom furniture maker . . . designed for modern living, priced for modern budgets.
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BEAUTY SERVICE
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We offer during Feb. a Reduction of 20% on Permanent Waves and all other Beauty Services.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
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CONCENTRATOR RANGES
AUTOBUILT WASHERS
DUOTROL IRONERS
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Also complete 24-hour service on all makes of refrigerators.
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Beauticians and Cosmetologist

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Special Prices on
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Yonkers Leading Dairy
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9155

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

When in a crowded streetcar I give someone my seat, I always feel that I'm the one Who has received the "treat."

R.C.

Parliamentary Practice

Clerk Casts the Ballot

Question: Our bylaws governing the selection of presiding officer state: "Members shall be nominated for this office from the floor, and the one receiving a plurality vote by ballot, shall be declared elected."

At a meeting after members were nominated for this office, several withdrew their names, leaving one name in nomination. The Clerk was asked to cast a ballot for the one in nomination, being assured that this was in order since members had been given an opportunity to leave their names in nomination. The Clerk was in doubt about this procedure, as the bylaws specifically state the vote shall be by ballot. According to Robert's Rules of Order, page 194, the Clerk feels the procedure was not correct. Please explain.

Answer—The Clerk was right in holding the procedure improper. The rule referred to in Robert's, page 194, is explicit. It says: "It is out of order to move that one person cast the ballot of the assembly for a certain person when the bylaws require the vote to be by ballot."

A ballot vote is intended to be a secret vote. Any action that would rob it of its secrecy is contrary to parliamentary law. It may be considered unimportant in this case, since evidently only one person was willing to accept the nomination. But the intention of the ballot vote is to assure secrecy to every member. Under the bylaw quoted, a member is not obliged to vote for the one nominated, but may vote for anyone eligible, even though not nominated. Thus, for the clerk to cast the ballot is to deprive a member of his right to vote in secrecy for any candidate he favors. To oppose the action is equivalent to exposing his vote.

Whenever the bylaws require a ballot vote, it means by individual ballot, and the provision should be strictly followed. If in cases like the one described, it is desired to permit the Clerk to cast the ballot of the assembly, the procedure should be specifically permitted in the bylaws.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Cocoa and Cocoa Butter are Made From Coconuts?

Neither cocoa nor cocoa butter comes from coconuts.

The coconut got its name from coco, a Spanish baby word for an ugly face or bogie man. The black markings on one end of the coconut, especially while the nut is still covered with its fibrous husk, give it somewhat the appearance of an ugly simian face.

Cocoa is made from cacao beans; and the word "cocoa" is a corruption of "cacao."

On the return of Cortés from his conquest of Mexico, he brought back the secret of an Aztec drink called chocolate. The drink was made by boiling crushed cacao beans in water and serving the drink cold, with a liberal seasoning of spice and pepper. The soldiers of Cortés did not care for the pepper and learned to substitute sugar for it. The Spaniards succeeded in keeping chocolate a secret for about 100 years.

Later it was discovered that chocolate mixed with milk made a still better drink, and the drink became so popular that chocolate houses grew into fashionable clubs.

In the manufacture of chocolate, the cacao bean is roasted at a lower temperature than for cocoa. The inner kernels of the beans are crushed to bits, called nibs. The beans contain quite a bit of oil and on being crushed the oil in them turns the nibs into a thick substance known as chocolate liquor.

In the manufacture of cocoa, part

of the fat is separated as the nibs are crushed. It is this fat that is called cocoa butter, much used in cosmetics and as an ingredient in milk chocolate. After this fat has been removed, the remaining nibs are ground fine, and the result is the powder we know as cocoa.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Happiness Abounds

If a man is unhappy, remember that his unhappiness is his own fault, for God made all men to be happy.—Epictetus.

Winter Evening, England

Monitor Camera Club from A. Wray, Harrogate, Eng.

Quotation for Today

PRAYER should be the key of the day and the lock of the night.—GEORGE HERBERT.

Odds and Ends

In the Color Realm

A tint is a color lighter than normal (a color at its full intensity), and a shade is a color darker than normal.

Flower Capital of the World

Ghent, Belgium, where the world's first hothouse was built (over 300 years ago), now has miles of hothouses in its suburbs, growing carnations, orchids, begonias, and lilies for all Europe

Use of Mountain Temperature Data

Tabulations covering Mt. Washington temperatures from 1933 through 1934 show that when temperatures on Mt. Washington were below 10 degrees F. any precipitation beginning at the city of Boston within 24 hours was almost certain to begin as snow, whereas if Mt. Washington were above 15 degrees, Boston was likely to have its precipitation in the form of rain.

Daily Anecdote

Light Enough

Charles Kingsley found in the everyday affairs of life many interesting and helpful observations.

One winter night he started to walk down to Chelsea with a friend, but found himself enveloped in a dense fog before they had reached Hyde Park Corner.

"We lost the way half a dozen times," the friend related later, "but Kingsley's spirit seemed to rise higher and higher as the fog thickened. 'Isn't this like life?' he said. 'A deep, yellow fog all round, with a dim light here and there shining through. You grope your way from one lamp to another, and you go up wrong streets and back again. But you get home at last—there's always light enough for that.'"

Within Reach of the Reader

He who loves reading has everything within his reach. He has but to desire, and he may possess himself of every species of wisdom to judge and power to perform.—William Godwin.

Why Do We Read?

Some read to think—these are rare; some to write—these are common; and some to talk—and these form the great majority—C. C. Colton.

Signposts along the King's Highway

For whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.
—LUKE 14:11.

Brevities

Humorist: An American claims that he has in his possession three violin bows which were actually used by Stradivari. Fiddlesticks!

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "Density of populations is the chief cause of war," declares a military expert. Is he trying to tell us?

Portland Oregonian: Corresponding closely to the forgotten man, among her sex, is the eleventh best dressed woman in the world.

Los Angeles Times: A third theory is that the Pilgrims may have paused at Provincetown, but went on their way as the barns were full of actors.

Punch (c): A good way to make a postage-stamp stick, we read, is to breathe on it instead of licking it. An even better way perhaps is to put the wrong address on the envelope.

In Lighter Vein

Careful

"Is your wife economical?"

"Oh, very! We do without nearly everything I need."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Good Jumper

Garage Man: "Have you ever been under an auto and looked up at the mechanism?"

Friend: "Never! I jump aside too quickly."

It's a Very Old Game

"Isn't there a piece missing from this chess set?"

"Why, no. Here's the King, Queen, Bishops, Knights, Castles, and Pawns."

"Well, where's the Dictator?"

One on the Teacher

A schoolmaster was giving back to his class some examination papers he had been marking.

"Does any boy want to ask a question?" he inquired.

"Yes, sir," replied a boy. "I can't read what you have written at the bottom of my paper."

The master glanced at the paper and said: "I have written: 'You must write more clearly.'"—Glasgow Citizen.

How to Get a Reputation

"They tell me he's a wonderful after-dinner speaker."

"Yes, you should hear him argue with the waiter about the bill."—London Evening News.

Ho Hum!

"The man sitting next to me was talking all through the opera."

"Oh, well, everybody talks at the opera!"

"Yes, but this man was counting sheep!"

Secrets

Landlady: "That new boarder is either a married man or a widower."

Daughter: "Why, mother, he says he is a bachelor."

Landlady: "Well, when he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me."

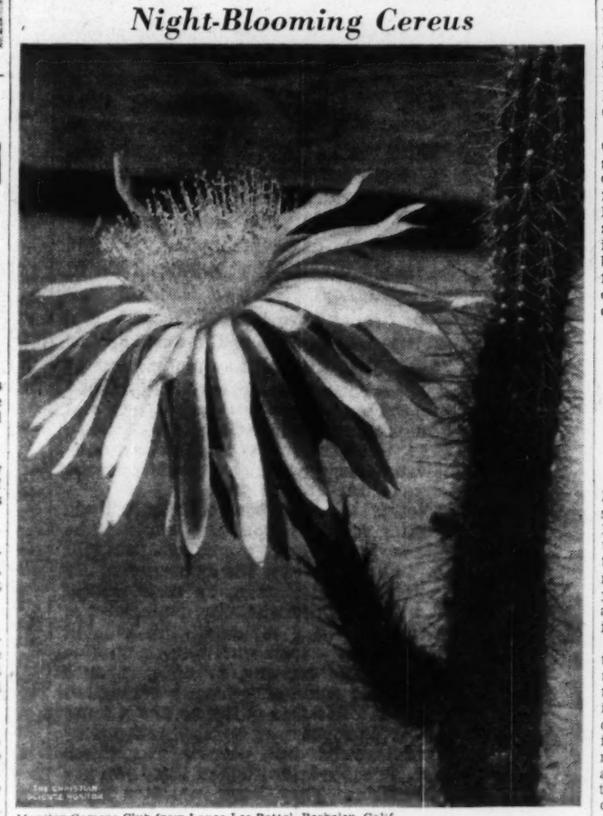
For the Taxi

"Have you seen the new people next door yet?" asked Mrs. Busy.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Gossip. "I saw the woman on the doorstep this morning. She says her husband is a taxidermist."

"A taxidermist? Then I can't understand them taking that house, because there's no garage attached to it."—Tit-Bits.

Night-Blooming Cereus



Monitor Camera Club from Laura Lee Pottol, Berkeley, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Giving

The Hague

In the midst of news of persecutions on account of race or religion comes a simple little story of human kindness, expressed by little inmates of an orphans' home.

It happened in the early days of December, when a national collection was taken in the Netherlands in behalf of the "persecuted on account of race or religion." Not less than the record-amount of 400,000 florins ($222,000) was taken in through this street collection for the Jewish refugees from Germany. But among the amounts received by mail, there was the dainty little sum of 10.25 florins ($5.65). This represented the savings during one week from 75 children, inmates of the Home for Foundlings and Deserted Children at Santpoort.

In an accompanying letter it was explained that the amount had been gladly given by the children for these other "deserted children," who were finding a temporary home in the Netherlands. The orphans had been able to have these 10 florins by eating every day contentedly their bare bread and butter and abstaining from marmalade, cheese, meat, or cake. They had saved it out of their own mouths!

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

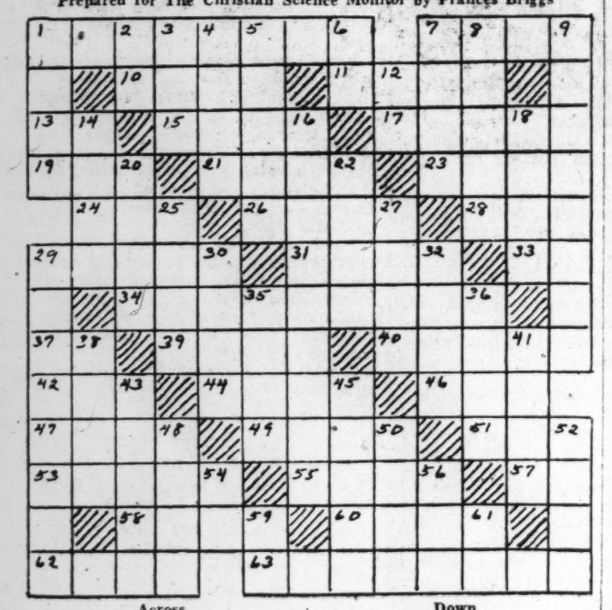
Mary the Friend of Paul

In his letter to the Roman Church (Rom. 16:6) Paul specifically asks his readers to "greet Mary, who bestowed much labor on us"—so, at least, runs the rendering familiar to us from the Authorized Version, though some early manuscripts read the words *eis humas* ("upon you"—i.e. on the Roman church), and others *en humin* ("among you" i.e. among the Romans).

Whichever of these phrases was the one which came originally from the pen of the Apostle to the Gentiles, there can be no doubt regarding the zealous and effective labors of this Mary, whose only epitaph is found in this verse, for we have no authority for identifying her with any of the other Marys mentioned in the New Testament. She was without doubt an active member of the church at Rome.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What were Bartholomew, Thomas, and Andrew?
7—Into how many periods is a game of football divided?
10—What island in Baltic Sea is northeast of Gotland?
11—What fish is extensively reared in artificial ponds in Europe?
13—In speaking of the Biblical Jethlah, what pronoun would you use?
15—What is the unit of electric power?
17—In Tasmania, what are mountain ranges called?
19—What is the fore limb of a bear?
21—What is the name of an Indian of a tribe of northwestern Brazil?
23—What are native minerals?
24—According to Homer, who was spouse of Tithonus?
26—What is one of Channel Islands?
28—What blackbird is found in warmer parts of America?
29—Who was Laban's eldest daughter (poss.)?
31—Who was a sheriff's officer in Shakespeare's "Henry IV"?
33—What weight is used by Annamese?
34—Where was Jesus baptized by John?
37—The purple lilac is state flower of what State (abbr.)?
39—What is a principal ingredient of a hoecake?
40—If you walked along the Champs Elysées, you would be in what city?
42—What is a small loaf?
44—Young swine.
46—Who was one of Egyptian gods?
47—What kind of a poem is Homer's "Odyssey"?
49—What was one of animals in Daniel's vision (pl.)?
51—What is a parhelion?
53—What city of McLean County is near Bloomington, Ill.?
55—In Hindu mythology, who caused eclipses by swallowing sun and moon?
57—What suffix is used in names of countries?
58—Who was Spenlow's daughter in "David Copperfield"?
60—What is the space between eye and bill in birds?
62—What Hardy heroine married Angel Clare?
63—If you were in the Capital of Carabobo, Venezuela, you would be in what city?

Down

1—Where is the Shamo?
2—About.
3—What is a proverb?
4—What is the passenger car in which Londoners ride?
5—What water plant is represented in ancient Egyptian art?
6—Jessamine is flower of what State (abbr.)?
7—What is Spanish word for "cold"?
8—What is Mozart's "The Magic Flute"?
9—If you were in Kalinin, whom would you see?
12—Near.
14—Is the totara a tree, bird, or fish?
16—In what square of London is the Nelson monument?
18—Would you wear, rent, or grow an atelier?
20—Mesha was king of what place?
22—If you were in Riyadh, whom would you see (sing.)?
25—Hebrews and Persians are among descendants of whom?
27—What is the crest of a hill?
29—Who was most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table?
30—Gait.
32—What coasting vessel is used in the East?
35—What is a slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal?
36—What Greek god was son of Zeus and Hera?
38—What is motto of State of Rhode Island?
41—Who was third son of Asher?
43—Are lories trees, birds, or tools?
45—How would you describe Hop-o-my-Thumb?
48—What bay indents coast of Oregon?
50—What do you wear that may have been manufactured at Lynn, Mass. (sing.)?
52—Who was hero of an Aztec deluge myth?
54—Twelve months equal what (abbr.)?
56—What measure was used by ancient Romans?
59—Avoirdupois (abbr.).
61—What prefix means "out of"?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

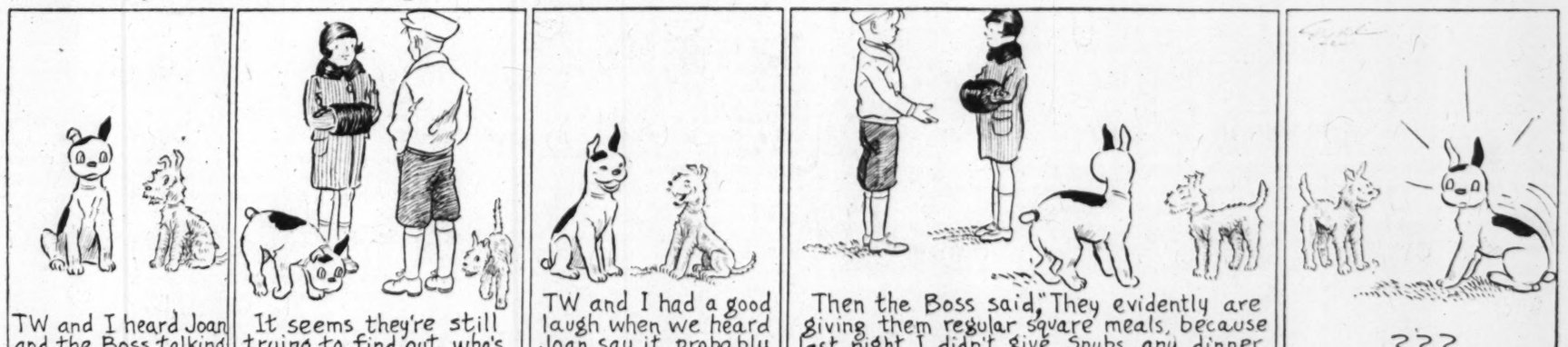
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fair Enough*

By LE PELLEY

DAD — WOULD YOU LEND ME THE MONEY TO PUT ON A SHOW IN NEW YORK ?
I SHOULD SAY NOT — ! THAT COSTS THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS
WELL — HOW ABOUT A SHOW IN THE WILLOWVILLE THEATER ?
THAT WOULD COST SEVERAL HUNDRED !
WOULD YOU CONSIDER ABOUT FIFTY DOLLARS FOR.....
LISTEN SON... NOTHING DOING !!!
WELL — ER — WOULD YOU SETTLE FOR A DIME TO GO TO THE MOVIES ??

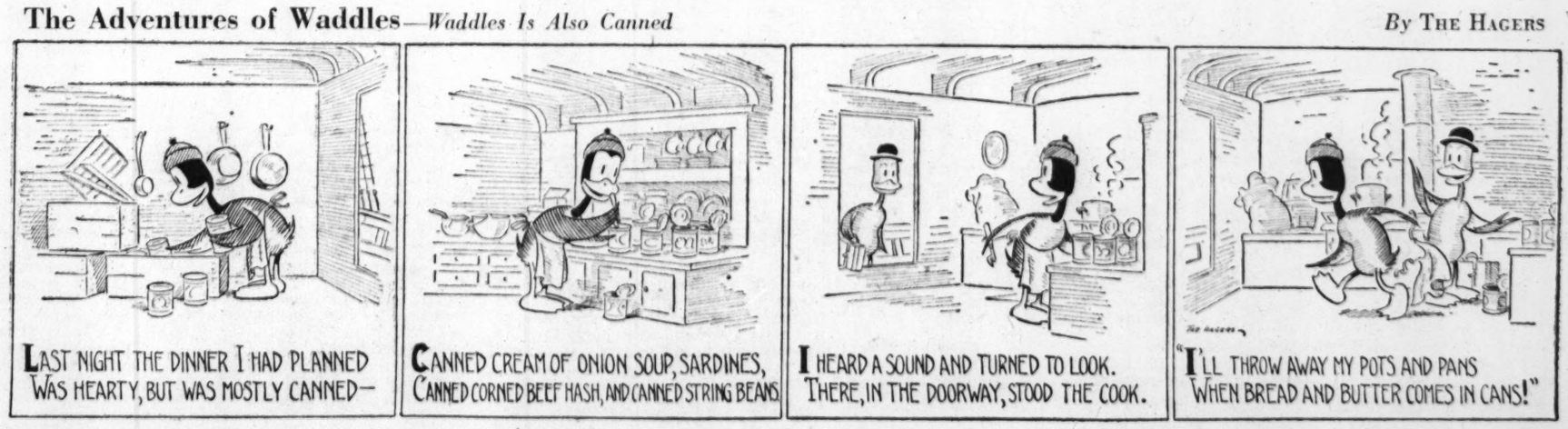
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Looks Suspicious*

By CARMACK


TW and I heard Joan and the Boss talking about us today —
It seems they're still trying to find out who's feeding us —
TW and I had a good laugh when we heard Joan say it probably was some of the neighbors
Then the Boss said, "They evidently are giving them regular square meals, because last night I didn't give Snubs any dinner and he didn't seem to miss it a bit —
???

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Is Also Canned*

By THE HAGERS


LAST NIGHT THE DINNER I HAD PLANNED WAS HEARTY, BUT WAS MOSTLY CANNED—
CANNED CREAM OF ONION SOUP, SARDINES, CANNED CORNED BEEF HASH, AND CANNED STRING BEANS
I HEARD A SOUND AND TURNED TO LOOK. THERE, IN THE DOORWAY, STOOD THE COOK.
"I'LL THROW AWAY MY POTS AND PANS WHEN BREAD AND BUTTER COMES IN CANS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

American Foreign Policy

BECAUSE the United States for so long seemed to be a world in itself foreign policy has been like the leaky roof—unnoticed in good weather and hard to fix in bad. But storms have been coming with increasing frequency and scope: Manchuria, Ethiopia, Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Spain. A recent Fortune poll reported that Munich convinced a majority of Americans that the United States could not keep out of a general war. And the struggle over Barcelona has been reflected in an intense undercover struggle in Washington over the Spanish embargo.

With attention again focused on foreign policy by Spain and by the sharp questioning of the purpose behind America's new arms program, President Roosevelt has had to point out that while America has a basic position, no one can formulate a foreign policy that will meet changing conditions. He means of course that in good weather no one can tell just how far American emotions are going to carry the Government when storms arise. When a people at the same time desires to keep out of war, to defend democracy, and to restrain aggression, there are bound to be difficulties.

To outline a policy based coldly on defense of manifest national interests may appear simple. Its primary concern would be defense of American territory, particularly the mainland. Strategically it could spread out to make sure that no enemy or combination of enemies gained control of either the Atlantic or Pacific oceans, of the Panama Canal or of land bases from which North America could be attacked. That would be a strictly military defense policy. But it would not be a foreign policy in the usual sense.

A foreign policy is not wholly defensive. It supports the national interests of a nation by other than military means. And it must take account of national ideals and emotions. It must try to determine whether support of some other nation or combination of nations is a good way to defend those interests and ideals. Thus America today must determine how far its own military defense problem will be simplified, how far the possibility of war which it might have to engage in can be lessened, by supporting not only Latin America but Britain and France—if not the Spanish Republic — in Europe, and China in Asia.

A Matter of Strategy

SOME comment on President Roosevelt's message about removing tax exemptions from Government securities and salaries has agreed that incomes of this type ought to pay the same taxes as other income, but has demurred at Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to attempt to bring this about by a mere statute instead of seeking a constitutional amendment.

A very open argument exists as to whether the Supreme Court is likely to sustain the validity of a law so broadly drawn as this. The rule is deeply imbedded that neither State nor Federal Government shall tax the agencies of the other, but the recent New York Port Authority case raises a possibility that the Court may now apply the rule less rigidly than before. This prospect is probably much narrower than the administration pretends but no one can say with certainty what the Court's reply would be unless the question is presented.

As to the amendment method, one commentator argues that had Congress submitted a proposed constitutional amendment to the states early in the Roosevelt Administration it probably would have been ratified before now and would be in effect. It is true that the last six amendments have been adopted in periods ranging from one to four years, but it is also true that one—the Child Labor Amendment—has been pending for fourteen years and that some proposed amendments have never been ratified.

The same writer who objects to attacking tax exemptions by statute points out that spokesmen for a large number of state governments insist the Sixteenth or Income Tax Amendment was adopted on an understanding that it would not affect State securities and that to hold otherwise would put the States to great economic disadvantage. When this evidently represents the attitude of State officialdom it can be seen that the forecast of a quick ratification for an anti-tax-exemption amendment is an inconsistently rosy one.

Against this resistance only one of two things, or possibly both, apparently could facilitate a rapid ratification. One would be an agreement between the States and the Federal Government allocating fields of taxation so that the States would gain as much as they would lose financially. Another would be a ground swell of public opinion demanding ratification and the elimination of such tax exemptions regardless of incidental considerations.

One may surmise the Roosevelt Administration believes that even if an anti-tax-exemption statute should be rejected by the Supreme Court, the ensuing public discussion would do more than could any amount of other argument to pave the way for ratification of an amendment. This, it may be recalled, was the course of the Income Tax Amendment itself after an income tax statute had been held unconstitutional in 1895.

The Bay State's Tax Plan

IN PROPOSING specific sources for adding more than $40,000,000 to Massachusetts's first biennial budget, Governor Saltonstall has taken a bold stand for financing pay-as-you-go administration by open taxation. That the blow is calculated to fall hardest on the small incomes is evidenced by the broadened income tax base and by additional levies on tobacco and racetrack gambling. This is in line with a need few elected administrators have had the courage to face. The "average man" has the strongest voice in government and he also bears the bulk of the tax load. Because of these closely-related facts, the general tendency has been to resort to hidden taxes, chiefly on sales. The Governor's plan would hit him so that he knows it, on the assumption that if the majority wants to cut down on taxes it must cut down on spending. It is based on the theory that by putting taxes out where they can be seen by everybody, we will have less of them in the long run. Governor Saltonstall's tax message to the Legislature bears the stamp of real statesmanship.

Aid *From* Spain

THE war in Spain was to have been a matter of weeks, or of a few months at most. Several times the Italian-subsidized Insurgents announced they were in sight of complete victory, only to be turned back by the stamina of the ill equipped Loyalists. Now Franco's Fascistic armies have taken Barcelona, and all the great capitals of the world appear to feel that the end has really come at last. Perhaps it has. It would seem today that only a sudden awakening to the moral and practical implications for Britain, France and the United States of a totalitarian victory over Spain could end the farce of non-intervention.

Yet if the great democracies will do nothing for the people of Spain, the liberty-loving men and women of Spain still have done much for the democracies. By their amazing courage, by their refusal to weigh the overwhelming material disadvantages of a diplomatically isolated position in the scale with a determination to withstand tyranny, by an endurance that could come only from a conviction of the pricelessness of liberty and a sense of the odiousness of its alternative they have inspired free peoples everywhere with a deeper knowledge of their own potentialities. They have indicated what sort of support democratic representative government the world over can expect from those who have once glimpsed its benefits. And they have warned totalitarianism what sort of resistance it must meet should it challenge the freedom of peoples who command an abundance of the things Republican Spain was denied.

Commissioner Downey

APPOINTMENT of Walter F. Downey as Massachusetts Commissioner of Education marks a welcome end to the controversy resulting in the removal of James G. Reardon. The extent to which politics figured not merely in Mr. Reardon's appointment but in his subsequent administration of this important office had become sufficiently apparent to give strong public support to the drastic action of the Governor and Executive Council. Mr. Downey comes well recommended by reason of an impressive personal record in scholastic achievement and in several previous school administrative posts. His decision to accept the appointment after twice declining "only on the basis" of the Governor's appeal "as a public service" gives reason to expect immediate re-establishment of his department on a sound and efficient basis.

Tenacity

AMERICA'S youngsters, it would seem, have lost none of their native ability or ingenuity through years which are sometimes supposed to have been unfavorable to both. Because of certain provisions of the Federal Wage-Hour Law a certain Massachusetts youth was deprived recently by Uncle Sam of his job as newsboy. Richmond Bell could have resigned himself to this formidable legislative decree with the very proper excuse that his paternalistic uncle knew best what was good for him. But he didn't. Richmond had a job and he meant to hang on to it; not by breaking the law, but by keeping a string attached to his job so that when the law did permit him to work again he would find his work waiting for him. Before stopping his newspaper route, youthful Richmond wrote this note which he left with all his customers:

Dear Subscriber:

A recent "New Deal" ruling prohibits a boy of under fourteen years having a paper route. Therefore John Wiles is your new paper carrier. I am, until my fourteenth birthday in March, his assistant.

Yours truly,
Richmond Bell.

Unless Richmond's case is an isolated example, America's tomorrow is as safe as its yesterdays.

World Survey

Book News of the Day

THE annual SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, or Chatham House as its many friends prefer to call it, has long been almost as much of an institution as Chatham House itself. From its beginnings in 1923, when one modest volume covered the whole period from 1920, it has grown steadily in bulk and importance and this year appears for the first time as an imposing two-volume affair. (London: Oxford. Vol. I. 25s., Vol. II. 18s.) Its production is still in the able hands of Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee, assisted now by Miss V. M. Boulter. A number of experts have contributed chapters under their own names on various special subjects.

* * *

Another innovation this year is a section devoted to world economic affairs and written by Allan G. B. Fisher, first Price Professor of International Economics at Chatham House. Besides dealing with the course of international trade during the year—like the course of true love, it did not run too smooth—Professor Fisher assesses among other developments the value of the van Zeeland mission, econo ic appeasement vis-à-vis the totalitarian States, and currency policy.

Perhaps the most illuminating part of Volume I—which deals solely with the war in Spain—is the section which traces the steady growth of pan-Arab feeling throughout not only the Asiatic countries inhabited mainly by Arabs but also the North African fringe where the Arabic language is spoken by a number of peoples only partially of Arab blood. During 1938 this region and this problem have become increasingly important and readers of the Survey owe Professor Toynbee a debt for having foreseen the trend of events.

Another Chatham House publication which has just made a welcome reappearance is Mr. G. M. Gaythorne-Hardy's SHORT HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1920-1938 (London: Oxford. 8s. 6d.).

* * *

The "Short History" made its first bow to the public in 1934. It rapidly ran through three impressions and now appears with its last section enlarged and brought down to the autumn of 1938 by means of a postscript dealing with the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

In his preface, Mr. Gaythorne-Hardy says that he regards 1938 as completing the post-war period. "The road which I described in my opening chapter as 'paved with the best intentions,'" he writes, "has now reached its proverbial destination. Our future fate is the beginning of a new story and the unity of design would be spoilt by including it."

Mr. Gaythorne-Hardy's many friends are entitled to assume from this hint that they can look forward to a successor to the "Short History" in due course. The quality of his "Short History" makes them hope they will not have to wait too long for it. L. G. A.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Scrap Iron and Munitions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So long as the government of the United States maintains diplomatic relations with a nation, our citizens are entitled to trade with that nation. Applying this to the Far East, Japan has been privileged to purchase whatever she desired in the United States and so has China. Only in the past few weeks has China purchased 1,000 trucks in this country and has received credits for the purchase of other supplies, manifestly intended for defensive purposes.

As the spokesman for the iron and steel scrap industry, I should like to correct the impression conveyed by a recent letter published in the Monitor that scrap iron is a munition of war. The fact is, scrap is melted in the open-hearth furnace along with pig iron to make steel. That steel is rolled into various forms for use as ship plates, rails, freight cars, automobiles, bridge and highway reinforcement and other normal outlets.

In the United States this year the steel mills will consume about 19,000,000 tons of scrap, constituting more than one-half of their raw material, yet it is not to be assumed that over one-half of the output of American steel mills is war material. Scrap is not converted into shrapnel or bullets or shells. If Japan did not buy scrap in the United States, she would increase her imports of iron ore from the Philippines.

Next to Japan, Great Britain has been the outstanding purchaser of scrap iron in the United States this year. Great Britain, along with the Netherlands and Poland, has imported more American scrap than the rest of Europe put together.

When the Government at Washington takes an official stand that all trading with aggressor nations be stopped, the scrap industry will, of course, comply. But until then, it objects to being singled out as a supplier of a material of war.

EDWIN C. BARRINGER,
Executive Secretary, Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc.
New York

America's Dust Bowl Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Herbert S. Agar said recently that 150,000 refugees from the dust bowl area are shifted from county to county in San Martin Valley in California; they cannot vote because they have no home, no county wants to be responsible for them, so they are moved from county to county, and they are undernourished, so much so that many children and adults are suffering from diseases caused by malnutrition. (MRS.) A. B. W.

Pittsburgh, Penna.

"Help!"

Mr. Jarvis and the Jimpkins

LET us travel for a moment with Mr. Jarvis as he drives home to Claverly Street tonight. We can watch Mr. Jarvis in his automobile because there is nobody else with him. Over his shoulder we can just see his face in the driver's mirror. His expression is meditative and he is so wrapped in reverie that he almost forgets the green light. Very naturally the man behind him honks his horn; Mr. Jarvis has lost him all of three seconds.

Do you really want to know what Mr. Jarvis is thinking of? Well, it is about the Jimpkins. It is a secret, so please do not tell. It would be horribly embarrassing to Mr. Jarvis if the word ever got out in the Firm. But that is it, for a fact. Mr. Jarvis is having Jimpkin-trouble.

You see Mr. Jarvis forgot his briefcase, and his glasses, and everything else last night, and there the three children were, after dinner, calling for him to read a chapter. There was nobody else to take Mr. Jarvis's place that night as it happened, and affairs were rapidly turning from a quandary to an emergency. But there are depths of resourcefulness within Mr. Jarvis that few of us, I suspect, have ever plumbed. He has a reputation in the Firm of being a deep one. In point of fact, Mr. Jarvis glanced about the room to make sure nobody was there but the Three; gulped a little and said, believe me or not, "I think I'll tell you a story."

He said it as calmly as that. But he couldn't fool the children, particularly Abbie. "Oh, Dad!" she said in a deprecatory way. You see, Mr. Jarvis in all his life had never told them a story. He had always read them a story—and very satisfactory, too, in its way.

But that comment settled it. It was the kind of tone that put a man like Jarvis on his mettle.

Without so much as stopping to think, Mr. Jarvis said, very rapidly, "It's about the diamond that Jimmy lost; the diamond that he dropped down a crack, and that, ah—"

"What diamond?" asked Robert and Prissy instantly. Mr. Jarvis took another breath, muttered something nobody could hear very well, and proceeded:

"What I meant to say was, it was the old gentleman who lost the diamond. Yes, that was it. And the boy's name wasn't Jimmy. It was, let me see—it was Valery. Yes, his name was certainly Valery."

Mr. Jarvis said it with a conviction that carried you with it. There hadn't been any Valery before, and now suddenly you could practically see him. Abbie crawled up and sat on her father's knee. Mr. Jarvis wondered what the National Zinc people would say if they could see him now. But after all, they couldn't see him now! And he had a right to tell stories, didn't he? What was the American Home coming to if a father couldn't tell his own children stories, and be as fancy as he wanted to, eh?

The children were waiting.

"Do you really want to know?" he inquired artfully. "About the diamond, I mean, and the—the Jimpkins?"

("Bless me!" said Mr. Jarvis to himself, "What have I done now?")

"There wasn't a real diamond!" said Abbie. She looked at her father and smiled; smiled a smile of appreciation that suddenly, unaccountably, sent his thoughts winging back to that June day, long ago, when he declaimed the High School salutatory. How they had clapped! Moments like that come only once or twice in a lifetime.

"I don't know whether I really should tell you about the Jimpkins, or not," he said aggravatingly, piling it on thicker and thicker.

"Tell us, tell us!" shouted the children; Robert a little amusedly, perhaps, but the girls giving the authentic tone of audience demand.

("Now, help me!" said Jarvis.)

Well, to cut a very long story very short, it seemed that this boy Valery had a pair of remarkable binoculars, yes, that was it, binoculars ("that's a kind of double spy-glass, Abbie"); and when he looked through them he could find lost things—any thing—all over the world. Yes, that was it. Very remarkable binoculars, really. He made a good deal of money with them, first and last, Valery did—picking up pennies that careless children had dropped on their way to school. Mr. Jarvis made much of that idea, which struck him as a good one. Valery was handy, too, to have about the house; could find collar buttons under chiffoniers and that sort of thing. But then, of course (here Mr. Jarvis drew a breath) when the Old Gentleman lost his diamond—why suddenly, Valery had mislaid his binoculars, too.

That was a dramatic moment, that double calamity! and Mr. Jarvis did justice to it; it made the children sit up and take notice, you could see.

All trace of self-consciousness had left Mr. Jarvis by now. It was amazing the way the thing was developing. A little alarming, too, when you stopped to think of it. Mr. Jarvis was a businessman and didn't believe in brilliant extemporization. He wasn't sure he ought to go on like this. But the children were pressing. If he could only get past the Jimpkins. What had put that absolutely preposterous name in his head?

"But the Jimpkins—the Jimpkins!" shouted Abbie and Prissy, as though reading his thoughts.

"Well," said Mr. Jarvis impressively, "he had to go to the Jimpkins—of course."

Just then the big Grandfather's Clock, that stood behind Mr. Jarvis's head, struck seven soft, low, mellow notes. Mr. Jarvis looked round gratefully. It almost seemed as though the old mahogany affair were applauding. "Well, that's the end of the first chapter," he said, and wisely braced himself for the very flattering outburst of indignation which greeted the remark.

And so we understand now why Mr. Jarvis is a little bit slow in getting away on the green lights, as he drives home this evening. He has got this Jimpkin situation to face. Who are the Jimpkins, anyway? he wonders. An apt question, Mr. Jarvis! For Jimpkins, in one form or another, have caused perplexity to parents ever since the world began.

R. L. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Right to Laugh

AMERICAN cartoonists have done wonders with Mr. Roosevelt's chin but their Italian contemporaries, no matter how much their fingers tickle, dare not distort Il Duce's massive lower maxillary. Where now are those rude artists who in former times helped bring a sense of proportion into the political life of Germany? Even Mickey Mouse is suspect, and Donald Duck would be interned at sight.

One concludes that there is no right a democracy ought to cherish more tenaciously than the right to laugh at anything and anybody it thinks is funny. Mr. David Low [British cartoonist] hints that this right may not be safe in England. One would mourn its loss there, or in France, far more than its loss in Germany. Territories may be lost, spheres of influence may be contracted, the road to India or Tunis may be threatened, but civilization can survive if a joke continues to be called a joke and is not disguised as a great man or a great idea. For, appalling as some of the world's "great men" and "great ideas" are, they are also funny.

It is tragic laughter that would ring around the world today if all mankind were free to look at its predicament in its proper light. But it would be healing laughter.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Socialization in Medicine

By Dr. Peter Irving
Secretary, Medical Society of the State of New York

From an address before the Rotary Club of New York, December 15, 1938

COMPULSORY health insurance is really what most of us are thinking about when we try to answer the question of further socialization of medicine in America. By this is meant a system under which the service of physicians are paid for under a government-controlled bureau supported by pay-roll contributions, contributions by employers, and by contributions from the Government. . . .

The practitioners of the country have voiced their opposition in definite terms at the meeting of the American Medical Association last September.

Everybody is entitled to know why the practitioner has reached the conclusion that it would not be wise to install that form of socialization in medicine in this country. I am glad of the opportunity to explain the reason underlying his decision. . . .

What he seeks first and foremost is conditions that will permit him to get the satisfaction that comes from rendering his service well. His self-interest and his patient's self-interest coincide. . . .

In compulsory health insurance, the practitioner sees at once certain conditions which are inherent in the system and cannot be removed, and which he thinks tend to detract from its usefulness. They make for less adequate medical work than he can give, and therefore are against the interests of both himself and his patients.

They do this first by hampering the establishment of the true patient-physician relationship. This relationship the practitioner regards as basic and essential for successful medical service. He must have the full confidence of his patients; built partly on his reputation, but also on the way he measures up as time goes on as—responsible to his patient first, last and all the time.

* * * *

The system, compulsory health insurance, tends itself to create in the workers a personality maladjustment. I might almost call it a disease known as —malingering. The worker who has to depend on the panel doctor to get his wage allowance while disabled may only too readily yield to the temptation to prolong his stay away from work longer than he needs, and may even simulate disability to get his certificate. This kind of situation in itself interferes with the proper relations between the physician and his patients.

Other things that the practitioner takes exception to are the creation of a cumbersome red-tape mechanism with intrusion into the picture of an administrative office force supervising the doctor's methods of diagnosis and treatment, and dictating the remedies he uses.

Again the physician's office tends to be overcrowded so that he has less time than is required to carry out in proper fashion his work in diagnosis and treatment, and in the post-graduate study he must keep up throughout his medical life. To have to do a poorer medical job than he knows how to do means dissatisfaction to him and ultimately to his patients.

When he thinks of the installation of that system in this country, he looks with alarm at the probability that administration of this kind of insurance would be performed by a political bureaucracy. That seems a real danger because the Government in making financial contributions would surely feel it a duty to supervise the administration. . . .

* * *

This is really straight socialized medicine even though employer and employee themselves make contributions. These contributions are made under the compulsion of law whether the employer or employee wish to participate or not, and become therefore veritably taxes—and taxes that would in the end probably fall on business only. . . .

The practitioner is interested naturally in any measures that can be taken which would help more people to get good medical care. There are other ways, some of which are already at work, and others can be set up which would not have the defects of state medicine or compulsory health insurance.

Voluntary hospital insurance has proven itself successful and helps to spread the cost of hospitalization quite comfortably by the prepayment method to cover risk, thus relieving to a considerable degree the burden for each individual.

Voluntary nonprofit insurance for budgeting the doctor's bill is the latest and most promising suggestion, and its development has been officially approved by the American Medical Association. This is by no means as simple a matter as hospital insurance, but it holds out real hope of budgeting for catastrophic illness, the expenses of which are often so hard to bear. . . .

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Rotary Club, I have given you, as faithfully as I know how to do, the answer of the practitioner of medicine to the question I propounded. He thinks that America would completely socialize its medicine if it put in force either state medicine or compulsory health insurance.